Chas M Hovey

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

As the evenings lengthen, the farmers opportunities for intellectual improvement increase. If he has a family of children, a portion of his evenings may be profitably spent in assisting them in their school studies, and in directing the conversation in channels which will not only interest but instruct them, and better prepare them for future duties in life. In this way, the farmer will not only be able to make his children contented to stay at home, but will be laying the foundation of a character that will make them, in after life, valuable and honored members of society. And while he lifts his children to a higher level, he also lifts himself. But while it is important that the farmer should spend most of his evenings with his family, it is also important that one or two evenings a week should be spent in mingling with others. For if he always stays at home, he works, as it were, in a treadmill, and gathers wisdom from a small compass, while if he occasionally mingles with others, he gathers light from a wider space, and is able, by comparison, to judge more correctly as to what is the best guide to action.

Probably no occupation which man follows receives more advantages, by consultation with others in the same business, than that of a farmer. For this reason the frequent gathering together of a few farmers, to compare notes and exchange views, is not only very pleasant, but also very profitable. Every farming village should have its farmers' club, and should hold weekly meetings, for discussions, throughout the season of long evenings.

Aside from the business advantage of such meetings, there are many other advantages which are often overlooked. The frequent mingling together of neighbors and friends for mutual improvement, makes them better acquainted with each other, and it rubs off the sharp corners of individuality. They acquire ease of manners, and become better prepared to enter larger gatherings. The discussions upon the various subjects connected with the farm not only greatly improves the mind, by gathering in new and important ideas, but by taking part in the discussions, the mind is trained to more rapid thought, and the power to rapidly construct correct sentences, and utter them from the platform, acquired.

A well conducted farmer's club not only improves the social and intellectual condition of its members, but it enables them to see more clearly the advantages of a farmer's life, and to gather from each other information relating to the best methods of applying both labor and material to the farmers. It does more than this, it encourages deeper thought and closer observation; a person of even ordinary intellectual abilities, cannot attend the weekly meetings of a well conducted farmer's club, for a single winter, without creating in him a desire to become better informed in regard to the various questions discussed; and when the growing season comes he will be watching more closely than ever before the operations of nature, so that when another winter comes he may be able to speak on the questions, and testify to what he has found to be true, by his own observation.

The fact should never be lost sight of, that the practical operations on the farm furnish the ground work for all agricultural intelligence. Professors of both Chemistry and Botany, if they would be eminent in their professions, must be close observers of nature, and the ground work of their labors must be based upon knowledge that has been gathered from the practical workings of nature's laws.

While scientific men are able to gather, and compare, one group of facts with another, and draw conclusions, it is left for the practical farmer to establish the truth of the conclusions, by his practical operations on his farm; therefore the moment his attention is called to a single point in dispute he is in a position to settle the question by practical tests on his own farm. Whatever method is adopted to encourage the farmer to a more careful observation, will assist in settling disputed points, and at the same time improve the condition of the farmer. That Farmers' Clubs will do this there cannot be a doubt. In organizing a Farmers Club, if it be in a small village it should be done in the simplest manner possible; no long constitution and code of by laws are needed. If the meetings are to be held at the private houses of the members, a secretary is the only officer that need be chosen; it should be understood that the presiding officer is to be changed at every meeting, always being the one at whose house the Club meets. Subjects should be assigned in the autumn for each week during the winter, and the presiding officer should be prepared to open the debate with a short address. The discussion should be conducted in a free conversational manner, and yet kept within parliamentary rules, the speaker always addressing the chair, and no one should be permitted to interrupt the speaker unless he violates the established rules; short speeches are always best, it should therefore be the aim of each member to concentrate his thoughts as much as possible, and to never permit himself to weary the members with a long windy speech, of no interest to any one but himself; always ceasing to speak when the members begin to grow weary, and look at their watches to note the time.

In some towns it is the custom to have at the close of the discussion, a supper. There are some very serious objections to this; the rule is, one member tries to outdo the other; from a simple plain supper, it grows to an expensive, sumptuous feast, carried to such extent, that in a year or two the suppers are so expensive that the members begin to fall off, and soon the Club is abandoned. The principal attraction of the meeting should be the debate, and the expenses should be kept as low as possible. At the close of the meeting one half hour may be very pleasantly and profitably spent in social intercourse, and in testing the qualities of the fruit grown by the host. If the closing entertainment be confined to fruit grown by the farmer who entertains the Club, it will encourage each member to grow, in his orchard, such fruits as are considered of the best quality. An entertainment of this kind would be of trifling expense, and at the same time be much less injurious to the health of the members than a hot supper of rare and costly materials.

THE SKUNK.

Among the larger wild animals of New England which make their homes near the dwellings of the farmers, there are few, if any, that are less respected, more abused, or their habits so little known, as the skunk. The reason of this is undoubtedly because his weapon of defence works silent, swift, unexpected, and strikes our olfactory nerves with a tremendous force, and at the same time perfumes our clothing *permanently* with a perfume that is unfashionable. Could some way be devised to make this perfumery as fashionable as has been that of musk, and to many, in moderate quantities, it is more agreeable, what a change would come over the skunk. He would soon become a household pet, and hugged by the fashionable apes every time they left their homes to mingle in society.

The skunk is seldom seen abroad in the day time, but when night comes he leaves his home to make long tramps in search of food, passing by and leaving untouched the tenderest plants and the most delicious fruits, scenting afar a dead and partially decomposed animal, upon which he feasts, in preference to fresher meat. When this, his favorite food, is not found, he will occasionally visit the chicken coop, and if it chance to be open, and the chicks within his reach, he makes the farmer his enemy, by appropriating the best chicks to his own use. The hen, if permitted to have her own way, usually, with a wonderful instinct, succeeds in keeping her chicks from this, one of her greatest enemies. The skunk, unlike the mink, cannot climb. This the hen seems to understand, and as soon as the chicks are large enough to fly, she uses every effort to get them to roost above the reach of the skunk. Sometimes the skunk will eat fresh eggs, but never when he can get stale ones, or those in which the chicks are partially or wholly formed. But it is very rarely that the skunk robs the chicken coop or hen house. Where one chick is lost by skunks, fifty are lost by cats; yet we condemn the skunk and pet the cat. While the skunk has some undesirable qualities, he has many good qualities, some of which are far above that possessed by the cat. He is very quiet, never disturbing our midnight slumbers by discordan concerts. He does not sly into the dairy and skim the milk and eat up the best portions of our beefsteak, or poke his nose in our faces, at meal time, and cry for the best portion of our dinner; he minds his own business, and never uses his weapon of defence, except when he believes it necessary for his own protection. It being the almost universal custom for man, when he meets a skunk, to give him the full right of way, even if he has to take to the bushes, he has become bold, and keeps to the sidewalk when he meets a man, even though it be a narrow one. If he is permitted to pass unmolested, he is as harmless as a kitten; but the moment he thinks his rights are infringed upon, and that his life is in danger, he surrounds himself with a shield of perfumery so dense and so pungent that few have any desire to remain to kill the animal, or even to protect their own rights.

But the skunk has his better qualities, and when fully understood, he is held in higher estimation, and in fact by some made a pet of. His principle food consists of bugs and worms, which he devours in large quantities. Wherever the grass lands are being injured by worms, if there are any skunks in the neighborhood the land will be full of small holes, where the skunk has pushed his long nose in to secure a worm, and sometimes when the large white worms are so thick as to kill all of the grass, the skunks will root the ground all over to get the worms, and will look as though it had been dug out by a drove of pigs.

There can be but little doubt but the skunk keeps in check many kinds of the larger worms, and bugs, which injure our crops. Great fault, in times past, was found with him, because he pushed his nose into the corn, and potato hills, but he was only after the worms, attracted by the manure; and the roots of the grain or vegetables. The damage done by disturbing the roots of the crops, was more than made up, by the destruction of the worms.

There are instances of the skunks having been permitted to remain under a building for several years, and becoming quite tame, yet no unpleasant smell came from them; they will drive out the rats and mice much quicker than cats. While we are not quite prepared to recommend the raising of skunks, we desire to do him justice and show that there are some redeeming qualities about him; that he is not so bad as he has been represented.

Aside from his depredation on the hen house, and chicken coop, he is very harmless and the principal food he eats is just what the farmer wishes to get rid of. Whenever it is desirable to catch a skunk it can be done very easy and very quick; there are but few if any animals that exercise so little caution; a trap set, without any effort to conceal it is very sure to catch him the first night, and it makes but little difference what the style of the trap is, he seems to have no fear of it. A box trap, such as is sometimes set for a rabbit, is as good as any; it should be baited with meat or fish either fresh or salt. It may be said that it is one thing to catch him and quite another to kill him after caught; but nothing is easier if one knows how. If caught in a box trap, the trap, with the skunk in it should be taken to the nearest pond and sunk, this will avoid any smell arising, but care should be taken not to make the mistake that a friend of ours did, when he thought he had a skunk in his trap, he drowned a favorite hen; the trap should be examined; there is no danger of getting scented; the skunk does not like the smell of his own odor well enough to fill the trap with it. If he be caught in a steel trap, a string two rods long should be tied to the trap, and taking hold of the end of it the skunk can be dragged to the nearest pond or brook; the weight of the trap will keep him down; killed in this way all smell is avoided. One who has never seen it tried would be inclined to think that while being dragged over the rough ground, contrary to his will he would use his weapon of defence, but out of a large number that we have seen disposed of in this way we have never known but one defend himself and that was before he was started, and while unwinding him from a post, around which he had wound the chain of the trap.

THE CANKER WORM.

The season has arrived when it is necessary to be on the watch for the destructive enemy to the apple and elm tree. If the trees are to be protected by strips of paper, covered with tar, printer's ink, or a preparation of rosin and linseed oil, particular pains should be taken to keep the paper well covered until the ground freezes. Tar must be applied oftener than printer's ink, because it hardens quicker, and printer's ink hardens quicker than rosin and linseed oil; the preparation of rosin and linseed is prepared by mixing one part linseed oil with four parts of rosin; but this proportion should be varied a little to conform to the weather, less oil being used in warm weather than cold.

When patent protectors are used they should be filled with oil, and occasionally looked after to see that the oil has not got blown out or leaked out, and has not been bridged over by falling leaves or other materials; a careful examination should also be made to see that there are no openings between the tree and protector large enough for a grub to pass.

It is the duty of every one who has an orchard infested with the canker worm, to use some efficient means to prevent the enemy from ascending the trees; for if a single orchard be neglected the whole neighborhood must suffer the next year, from the countless number of worms that are thus permitted to mature and spread into the surrounding orchards to lay their eggs.

It has been said that a mound of coarse sand heaped up around the trunk of the tree as steep as it can be made to lay will prevent the grub from ascending; the grains of sand lying loosely together, they fall with the grub whenever he tries to ascend. Never having seen this remedy tried we do not know its value, but should think that, when large numbers of grubs make an effort to ascend, they would, in their constant efforts to climb up the mound of sand, in time, so level it that they would be able to pass over it, unless the cone be watched, and the sand scooped up as often as leveled; if this be done we see no reason why it would not be a good protection.

GRANGE IN MAINE.

Mr. D. H. Thing, Master of the Maine State Grange, makes the following report of the state of the order, to the Master of the National Grange, for the second quarter of the current year:

"A large number of the granges in Maine have reported their standing to him, and that these reports are almost invariably encouraging and hopeful. Some have had trouble, some have lost in numbers, generally suspension for non-payment of dues, and some have failed to take that straightforward aggressive course that gives self-confidence and commands respect even from those who love us least. The large, well-established granges are going straight along, gaining in both strength and numbers. The most striking and uniform feature of these reports is the fact that every grange that has made a success of co-operation, in other words, that has made money in trade, is both prosperous and popular, while those that have suffered financially have also suffered as fraternal and social organizations.

The granges of this state have excellent facilities for co-operation in trade. They have a "Patron's Co-operative Corporation," located in Portland, where goods can be bought at wholesale as well as in any city in our country, which furnishes all goods ordered at bottom prices for cash, and which deals in goods of best quality. When granges have once established their standing with the store, they are dealt with as fairly and fairly through the mail as though the parties were face to face. This store is located on the principal business street, and occupies a three-story block, has done business to the amount of its entire capital three times a month ever since it started. The report from almost every grange is, 'we do our business at the State store, and we are all well satisfied.' Quite a number of granges report a decided improvement in the farms, buildings and general surroundings of Patrons. The practical matters of every-day life which has been discussed in the granges, have begotten a spirit of emulation which has resulted in great good to those who most needed stirring up."

PLANTING TREES.

The bee-farmer should not forget to plant a liberal number of bass-wood trees; next to white clover comes this tree in importance to the apiarist, and there is not a farm in the Eastern States that can not well afford space for this noble tree. If planted upon the highway, I would plant with it the sugar maple. For a length of over 100 rods, my highway is planted with an avenue of over 100 trees. Some of these trees have been planted 8 years, and now blossom. The apiarist will find, not only pleasure, but profit, in becoming to a certain extent a forest tree culturist. There are many corners upon our farms that had far better be planted to useful trees, than to be infested as they are with weeds and brush. Our springs and small streams should be protected with a surrounding cordon of trees; they would then defy the scorching droughts of summer, and continued to fill our rivers for the continued benefit of commerce and manufactories. The apiarist should use his influence with his neighbors in this direction for the day will surely come when our forests will receive the attention that has already been too neglected.—[*Cor. Bee Journal.*

GRAPES.

From statistics recently published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington we learn that there are now 185,683 acres of grapes grown in the United States. Wine, from the product of these vines, is made to the amount of 24,453,827 gallons, having a market value of $13,426,174.87. California, of course leads, having one-sixth of the area, yielding nearly two-thirds of the wine. New York comes next, having 12,643 acres, though but little is made into wine, the grapes find ready sale in the market; only 584,148 gallons are made. Rhode Island only returns 55 acres, while Illinois from 3,810 acres makes over a million gallons of wine. Missouri, Ohio, Georgia and New Mexico are leading wine making sections. Colorado cuts no figure at all in the report, but the day is coming when grape culture will be one of their prominent industries.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by the full name of the correspondent.

DELICIOUS PEACHES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

About Sept 1st I sent you a peach picked from a seedling which came up in my garden. To-day I send you another from a tree which also came by chance. Those who have eaten both peaches pronounce them very fine.

I am afraid both of these trees may be winter killed, (I had one killed last winter, by cold weather,) and I would like to send some of the buds to any one wishing them, providing you will kindly tell me how they should be cut from the trees.

Very truly yours, B. F. T.

Ayer, Mass., Sept. 30th, 1881.

The peaches were very large and delicious, well worth preserving. It it is thought there is any danger of losing the trees, it would be best, as soon as the leaves are entirely off the trees, and the weather becomes cool, to cut off some scions and pack them in moist, not too wet, earth, which should be in a box, and the whole packed away in the cellar, to keep until spring, when they should be set. Many have an idea that the peach cannot be grafted with success, but it can, if the scions be set in the first part of April, at the surface of the ground. The scions should be cut from the present year's growth, of matured wood, the size of a small quill. A few sent to the *Ploughman* office will be cared for, and set in the spring.—[ED.

MANURE FOR EARLY BEETS.

Editor Mass. Ploughman:

What is the best manure for early beets? Would like to have them ready to carry to market the last of June or first of July, and have them smooth and nice looking. Have a deep, strong clay soil, and some that is lighter although not sandy. I manured a piece with barnyard manure and phosphate this spring and the beets were spotted with black patches that hurt their sale. If you would please answer the above question through the *Ploughman*, with any practical hints on the subject, you will confer a great favor on at least, ONE SUBSCRIBER.

Rockdale, Mass., 1881.

A strong clay soil is not well adapted to early beets, the lighter soil is much better, and if it was some sandy it would be better still; we should advise ploughing in a liberal dressing of stable manure that had been forked over, and when in a state of fermentation, as early as the land would permit in the spring, and after a few days plough again and rake the land thoroughly, in order to leave it level and fine. Then sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart; after the plants have been developed four leaves thin them out, leaving one plant every four inches; truckle hoe often and keep clear of weeds. —[ED.

RANCID BUTTER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Having on one occasion made use of the columns of the *Ploughman*, with good result, I wish to have with your leave, the following inquiry inserted:

I wish to ascertain what can be done to restore the taste of butter put down in June and which has become rancid, probably from being in too damp a place, as the buttermilk was well washed out of it. P.

Dorchester, Oct. 5, 1881.

It is very difficult to restore butter to its original sweetness that has once become rancid, but there are methods practised that very much improves it. One method is to melt the butter in a kettle that is set in another kettle of hot water, not too hot, but of a temperature hot enough to just melt all of the butter; when melted pour in a small quantity of water, say half a gill to the pound of butter, stir it well and skim it; when thoroughly stirred remove to a cool place, and when cool carefully take it out of the kettle, leaving the water at the bottom. Work it over and salt to taste. Another way is, to warm it so as to make it soft and then churn it in fresh milk, one quart to the pound of butter; this is said to remove all rancid taste, but, as we have always taken particular pains not to have rancid butter we have no practical experience in this direction. We give the experience of those that we have reason to believe are reliable. We hope P. will try one or both of the above methods, and report to the *Ploughman* the result.—[ED.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

About five years ago I was in a small city called Washington, Ind., Davies County, on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and during my stay there wheat jumped up in value to somewhere in the neighborhood of two dollars and a half a bushel, or possibly over that figure. The cause or reason for the advance I do not now remember, whether on account of the railroad strikes of that year, or time, or speculation, I don't know, but would like to know through the *Ploughman*. Looking for an answer at your earliest convenience I remain,

Respectfully yours, A. A. C.

South Lincoln, Oct. 3d, 1881.

Our correspondent is advised to look over a file of newspapers of the suggested date (1876, Centennial year) where he may find an assigned cause. It may have been local.—[ED.

LEGHORN PULLETS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Please inform me, through the *Ploughman*, where I can obtain some pure-bred Brown Leghorn pullets, and by so doing you will greatly oblige one of your

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

Dorchester, Sept. 1881.

Any one having the above for sale will do well to make it known through the advertising columns of the *Ploughman*.—ED.

☞ Take a pride in your grange work. We all do best and most thoroughly that in which we feel a pride. The boy who is proud of the appearance of his colt, washes and curries and tends it as you would not possibly get him to do for any other motive. So with everything. Therefore we would urge upon members of the grange to take a pride in their granges and in their grange work. Let it be your ambition to see how tasty and attractive you can keep your hall, and how well you can go through the drill, how regular and punctual you can be in attendance. Let every member be proud of his membership, and be proud of having one of the best granges.—*Live Patron.*

VERMONT STATE FAIR.

The twenty-ninth annual fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society was opened at Prospect Park in Montpelier, Tuesday, Sept. 13th, and closed on the 16th.

The exhibit of cattle was not quite equal in amount to former years, but the quality was very good.

George L. Reynolds of Burlington showed a fine selection of thirteen head from his herd of over sixty Shorthorns. At the head of his exhibit stands the pure Bates bull, Kirklevington Le Grand. Mr. Reynolds took the first premium, gold medal, for his herd, and the milch cows took the sweepstakes.

Other fine specimens of this breed were shown by H. C. Jones of Barre, L. G. Town of East Montpelier, H. H. Martin, of East Montpelier, James A. Shedd of Burlington, and A. D. Ames of East Montpelier.

The largest display in cattle was the Jersey stock, and it becomes more evident every year that Vermont's chiefest industry in cattle is to be the dairy, and that the Jersey is coming to be accepted as the most profitable dairy cow for butter.

Specimens of this stock were exhibited by Herman Bugbee of Pomfret, Luke Parish of Randolph, H. W. Keyes of Newbury, S. A. Carleton of Marshfield, Joseph Battell of Middlebury, J. W. Leonard of Barre, and E. R. Towne of Montpelier.

Devons were shown by George Davis of East Montpelier, Hungerford & Dyke of Shelburn, and A. H. Davis of East Montpelier, and Guernseys by J. C. Sherburn of Pomfret.

There were but two entries of Dutch—that of H. W. Keyes of Newbury, and Peter Wheeler.

There was only one entry of Ayreshires, that of A. K. and G. N. Dewey of Greensboro.

Merino sheep were exhibited by F. D. Bartos, Vergennes, J. P. Clark, Addison, O. and E. S. Hall, Fort Randolph, and Dean & Jennings.

In Middle Wools, H. S. Towne, Montpelier, showed fourteen head of Shropshire Downs, and H. C. Smith, Pomfret, a flock of South Downs, which comprise all in this class.

Cotswold were shown by G. W. Flagg, Braintree, E. Perkins, Montpelier, and Charles Winterbottom, Shelburn.

The show of horses was first-class, the principal exhibitors being H. S. Towne of Montpelier, L. R. Joslyn, Waitsfield, J. N. North, John Porter of Ticonderoga, Madison Miller, C. W. Potter, J. A. Williams, Burlington, and H. H. Martin of Bradford. Of brood mares and colts the display was good, and the same is true of young horses.

The display of poultry was fair, embracing the prominent breeds of fowls.

The display at Mechanics' Hall was very creditable, where the various agricultural implements were exhibited by the Ames Plow Company of Boston, Everett & Small, Boston, James Welch, Randolph, Whittemore Bros., Boston, F. M. Strong, Vergennes, and A. G. Pierce, Burlington.

In fertilizers, the Mafield and Solub'e Pacific Guano showed samples.

The Ferguson Bureau Creamery Company of Burlington made a good show of their wares, and the Cooley, Wooster, Lincoln channel-can and Moseley creameries were on exhibition, as well as the usual variety of churns, washing machines, and various miscellaneous matters.

The exhibits of butter and cheese were few, only three we believe of butter and a few more of cheese, and the maple sugar and syrup was little better.

The show of fruit was of unusual excellence and amount, larger than ever shown at a State Fair.

The display of useful and fancy articles in Floral Hall was very creditable to the exhibitors.

The financial success of the fair was highly satisfactory, the receipts covering all expenses and the loss incurred last year, and will probably leave a balance in the treasury besides.

The Poultry Interest.

CLOSE BREEDING NONSENSE.

Fanny Field lampoons the editor of the agricultural department of the New York *Tribune* as follows, in an exchange:

While I am talking I can not help commenting upon the following from the New York *Tribune*:

"Never keep a cock over one year on the same range, no matter how fine a bird he may be, or if the cock is kept then the hens must be changed, if a healthy, good laying flock is desired. Never keep any young cock that may be hatched from your own eggs. Never get a supply of cocks and hens from the same person; get the hens from one yard and the cocks from another."

Now there is wisdom in solid chunks! Just about the kind of wisdom one would expect to find in the "agricultural department" of a political paper. Change cocks or hens every year! Change your head every year until you get one with more good horse sense in it! There is a good deal of nonsense written about the "danger of close breeding," "the deteriorating process of in-and-in breeding" among fowls and animals, and farmers are continually urged to "change cocks every year;" but if this in-and-in breeding among fowls is such a "deteriorating process," how does it happen that where fowls have been in-bred, fathers and daughters, brothers and sisters, sons and mothers, over and over again for a score of years, without any accession of fresh blood, unless perhaps by chance, the fowls are as good, on an average, as they were twenty years ago? I don't recommend or practice any such haphazard style of in-breeding, but when I hear farmers advised to change cocks every year I feel like throwing that conundrum at the adviser's head. Every third year is often enough to introduce a new rooster to your flock. We will suppose that you purchased a thoroughbred cock last spring and mated him with your best hens; next season you may mate with your best pullets of this season's hatch to their sire, and you needn't worry about the "deteriorating process," either. The third year get a new cock that is not closely related to your hens, and your flock of fowls will be all right.

POULTRY ITEMS.

[Country Gentleman.]

All black varieties of chickens are poorly suited for market poultry. They show the pin feathers, and are not so saleable as white or light colored fowls. Those with yellow legs and skins are more saleable than blue or white legged ones. Asiatics are among the best winter laying fowls, and the chicken can be raised in early spring, when they command a high price as broilers. The small breeds are tender and may die if hatched early; they cannot stand cold or wet. Asiatics grow and thrive even when snow is on the ground. In starting in the poultry business do not build one large house, but several small ones. They need not cost much to hold 30, or near that number without crowding. The smaller flock always does the best under all circumstances, provided they are fed in proportion. Divide the flocks into several buildings, and healthy fowls and the best results are sure to follow, if food and cleanliness are also provided.

☞ The dependence of the farmer is to be more and more on stock. Stock itself and its products are more and more in demand, while the manure must be had to make farming successful. Success then with stock includes success with almost everything else,

Correspondence.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A Visit to the Stock Farm of Mr. E. Emery, of Newburg.

To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Mr. Emery was a native of Jeffrey, N. H., served an apprenticeship in a cotton factory, from there went to Nashua, and acted in the capacity of bobbin boy. His was an active brain and he longed for some position where he could be proprietor. He gave the bobbins the go by and turned his face westward. Cleveland had attractions for him superior to those of any other place yet seen, and he resolved to try for his fortune on the western reserve. The life of any successful business man would fill a large volume, and I am not inclined to write a biography, but will pass over a quarter of a century of a successful business life. Mr. Emery early evinced a great love for horses, and his attempts to rival the owners of the fastest trotters in this country culminated in his bringing out the remarkable mare Parana. Then closely followed in her wake another very speedy animal, the stallion Wedgewood. In these two horses are mingled the best blood now flowing in the veins of America's fastest trotters. Mr. Emery has commodious grounds divided into paddocks, adapted to grazing, and for the exercise of stock. The stable with box stalls to accommodate 40 horses, is made upon the admirable plan adopted by Col. Russell in his matchless stable. Parana is now in her old quarters, and showed little sign of the indisposition that compelled her withdrawal from the turf, which by the way, seems but temporary. She is looking fine, and resembles in conformation the speedy daughter of Harold, Daciana.

A neigh more human than horsey turned my attention to Hermes, by Harold. He has made the season in the stud, and without preparation recently scored a record in 2.27. He is a horse with strong points, head clean and bony, an eye denoting great metal, ears playful, yet showing firmness, brain development strongly marked, neck set on just right, to strong, deep, sloping shoulders, chest ample for the lungs, capable of sustaining respiration, while making such a wonderful burst of speed, till one would think iron and steam were the motive power; back short, and strongly muscled, giving to the loin sinews as of brass; hips rather oval than otherwise, with no ragged points; gaskin strong; hocks well set on to lower limbs, with symmetrical proportions to make well nigh perfect confirmation. In fine, Hermes is a stallion of great promise. His colts are large, having more bone than would be looked for from the get of a horse of his size. A yearling, one of his colts, out of Jessie Morrill by Winthrop Morrill, struck me as stamping Hermes a superior stock horse. This colt has been named Victor Maurel. His dam was speedy and in many respects a remarkable mare, combining three traits rarely met in one horse; viz: a family horse, gentleman's driving horse, and a trotter. Victor Maurel is large and a natural trotter. He was driven to a sleigh when nine months old, and his slashing open gait astonished even old horsemen. When a year old he trotted a quarter in one minute. If he is not injured in his colthood by injudicious handling, he must become in the near future a precious son of a noted sire. Another, a weanling from Belle of Cayuga (dam of Parana) by Hermes, owned by Mr. Balch, of this city, as well as several other youngsters from first-class mares, had the same general look of symmetrical proportions. In fact, Hermes' colts seem perfect in form as if fully developed.

Nugget, foaled in 1878, 16 hands, got by Wedgewood, (219,) by Belmont, (sire of Nutwood 218) he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith's maid 214) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian) sire of Dexter 2.17 1-2; an illustrious ancestry on side of his sire His dame comes from no less celebrated stock.

Minerva by Pilot Jr., sire of the dam of Maud S., America's fastest trotter, 2.10 1-4; 2nd dam Bachante Mambrino, by Mambrino, chief sire of Lady Thorn, a mare that possessed more speed than any horse that ever wore shoes; 3d dam Bachante by Downing Messenger; 4th dam by Whip Comet. It is a trite saying that blood will tell. A remarkable pedigree does not always make a remarkable horse. To-day the question is not so much of breeding among the many, but rather does the horse go. Nugget inherits the trotting instinct, and possesses a combination of qualities that rarely fail producing great speed and staying power.

Manaco, a dark mahogany bay same age as Nugget, own brother to Wedgewood, is all that a connoisseur in horsemanship could desire; unless it be speed enough to lower the record of Maud S. His color must suit the most fastidious, form faultless, size very desirable for either fast or moderate work. disposition like a spirited filly, in short, I could not see where he could be improved. Such a trio of stallions it will be difficult to match in this country. It is conceded by specialists in horse literature that a large per cent. of fast trotters are the get of sires well advanced in years. Mr. Emery's stud will be watched with great interest, by horsemen especially; as they inherit the blood of Lady Thorne, Maud S., St Julien, Goldsmith Maid, Dexter, and nearly all the best trotters in America. Beside the stallions mentioned the stable has many noted mares, some with foals and others to be served by Hermes Nugget and Monaco. Belle of Cayuga, bay mare by Mambrino Prince by Volunteer, her dam by Royal George by Black Warrior. Belle of Cayuga is dam of Parana.

Secret, by Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus 2.17 1-2.

Cascurilla, by Shelly Chief.

Lady Ives, by Ives Hambletonian.

Emma Babbit by a son of Old Time John Solace, by Solicitor, son of Belmont dam the dam of Parana.

Eunice, by Mambrino Hambletonian, sire of Parama.

Hebrew, by Hermes by Harold, and several other high bred mares.

A visit to Mr. Emery's stable will well repay any one who is interested in breeding horses, or that loves fine horses.

Your correspondent was treated with courtesy by the grooms and trainers, and entertained by Mr. Emery as only a born gentleman can entertain. H. L. W.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.

The *Scientific American* tells how to care for cider after it comes from the press, and to keep it in good condition for the longest time:

"As the cider runs from the press it should be filtered through a hair sieve into a clean wooden vessel capable of holding as much juice as can be extracted in one day. Under favorable conditions the fine pomace will rise to the surface in about 24 hours—sometimes less—and in a short time grow very thick. Then it should be watched, and when white bubbles begin to appear at the surface, the liquid should be drawn off slowly from a faucet placed about three inches from the bottom of the tank, so as not to disturb the lees.

"The liquid drawn off should be received in clean, sweet casks, and must be watched. As soon as white bubbles of gas appear at the bunghole it must be drawn off (racked) into clean casks as before, and this racking repeated as often as necessary until the first fermentation is completely at an end. Then the casks should be filled up with cider in every respect like that already contained in them and bunged up tight. Many cider-makers add a goblet ul of pure olive oil to the cider before putting in the bung and storing.

"If it is desired to keep cider perfectly sweet—and this is rarely the case—it should be filtered on coming from the press, and then sulphured, by the addition of about one-quarter ounce of calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime) per gallon of cider, and should be kept in small, tight, full barrels. The addition of a little sugar—say one-quarter of a pound per gallon—improves the keeping qualities of tart cider.

"An easily constructed cider filter consists in a barrel provided with a tap near the bottom. The lower part is filled with dry wood chips covered with a piece of flannel. Over this a layer of clean rye straw is packed down, and then the barrel is nearly filled with clean quartz sand, not too fine.

"When the first fermentation of cider has been checked and the liquid barreled, it should be allowed to stand until it acquires the proper flavor.

Much of the excellency of cider depends upon the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted. The casks containing the juice should be kept in a cellar if possible, where the temperature does not exceed 50 degs. Fah. When left exposed to the air, or kept in a warm place, much of the sugar is converted into alcohol and remains in the liquid instead of undergoing acetification. The change from alcohol to vinegar (acetous fermentation) goes on most rapidly at a temperature of about 95 degs. Fah., and at a lower temperature the action becomes slower until at 46 degs. Fah. no such change takes place. Independently of the difference in quality of fruit used the respect of temperature is one of the chief causes of the superiority of the cider made by one person over that made by another in the same neighborhood.

"The more malic and less sugar present the less tendency to acetous fermentation; hence it often happens that tart apples can never equal in quality that prepared at a low temperature from fruit rich in sugar, which, if properly cared for will keep good twenty years.

"When the first fermentation has subsided and the liquor has developed the desired flavor in storage, it is drawn off into other barrels which have been thoroughly cleansed and sulphured, either by burning in the bunghole a clean rag dipped in sulphur, or what is better, by thoroughly rinsing the inside with a solution of bisulphite of calcium prepared by dissolving about a quarter pound of the sulphite in a gallon of water.

"The isinglass—six ounces or more (in solution) to the barrel—should be stirred in as soon as transferred, and then a sufficient quantity of preserving powder of bisulphite of lime (not sulphate or sulphide), previously dissolved in a little of the cider, to entirely check fermentation. The quantity of this substance required rarely exceeds a quarter of an ounce to the gallon of cider. A large excess must be avoided, as it is apt to injuriously affect the taste.

"Some makers sweeten their cider by additions, before fining, of sugar or glucose, the quantity of the former varying from three-quarters of a pound to one and a half pounds, while as a substitute about three times this quantity of glucose is required. Sweetened cider, when properly cared for, develops by aging a flavor and sparkle resembling some champagnes. Such ciders are best bottled when fined."

A COMPARISON.

[Fruit Recorder.]

A farmer not more than ten miles from our grounds, turns up his nose at "fruit growing," and says "it's small business," and "hard on horses and wagons." Let us see about this "small business." We have about the same amount of land which this farmer possesses. He employs on an average through the entire year one unmarried man and one girl, thus giving means for support to two persons, besides his own family. We employ on an average twelve men, heads of families, and as many more single men and women, for most eight months, in fact, the average number that we give employment to, including pickers, from April 1st to Dec. 1st, is thirty-five to forty persons, thus giving means for support to at least 75 to 100 persons, besides our family. He pays to help, say $400 per year. We pay at least $6,000 per year. He sells from his farm, say, $1,500 to $1,600 yearly, gross. We $15,000 to $18,000. (which includes our plant trade). He plows, harrows, sows, reaps, draws into the barn, threshes, cleans and draws to market the product of an acre, say an average of fifteen bushels of wheat, for which he obtains gross, say $20.00. We plow, harvest, plant, cultivate, hoe, gather and market from an acre an average of fifty bushels of fruit, for which we obtain gross say $150, saying nothing of the plants sold from same. He and his help work from 5 o'clock in the morning till dark, our help work from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. He tugs, lifts, and sweats. We don't. "Small business," isn't it, reader?

BURNS RELIEVED BY SODA.

All kinds of burns, including scalds and sunburns, are almost immediately relieved by the application of a solution of soda to the burnt surface. It must be remembered that dry soda will not do unless surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of sprinkling it on and covering it with a wet cloth is often the best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with strong solution. It would be well to keep a bottle of it always on hand, made so strong that more or less settles on the bottom. This is what is called a saturated solution and really such a solution as this is formed when the dry soda is put on and covered with a moistened cloth. It is thought by some the pain of a burn is caused by the hardening of the albumen of the flesh which presses on the nerves, and that the soda dissolves the albumen, and relieves the nerves.—*Housekeeper.*

☞ It is said that many of the patrons of the Western creameries are crossing their common cows with Jersey blood, with a view to increasing their value as milk and butter producers.

THE RHODE ISLAND STATE FAIR.

The 61st annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, was held at Narragansett Park, near Providence, commencing Sept. 27th, and continuing four days. The weather was fine, and the attendance good, and the exhibition throughout was a complete success.

The pomological display was deficient in quality and quantity, the drouth having materially affected this part of the exhibition.

The cattle department was remarkably fine, and contained some of the finest animals ever shown on the grounds. Hon. Joseph F. Brown, president of the Association, had, for exhibition only, a fine collection of Ayrshires, including a bull three years old, and several of his progeny. Ayrshires were also shown by Obadiah Brown, Henry E. Smith, John Dimon, Isaac Hazard, Seth R. Davis, the Dexter Asylum and the State Farm. Swiss cattle were exhibited by D. G. Aldrich and John H. Bancroft, of Worcester, Mass., the latter carrying off the first herd premium for his excellent herd of this breed, as well as the second premium for his three-year-old bull. George J. Martin showed seven head of Devons, and Harvey Dodge, 12 head of the same breed. The Guernsey breed was well represented by Joseph F. Brown's exhibit. At the head of A. Werner's herd of the same breed was Gypsy Boy, dropped September, 1877, a very f

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1881.

The Turkish minister of foreign affairs insists on resigning his portfolio.

Snow fell on Monday night in New Brunswick to the depth of ten inches. Eight inches fell at Quebec at the same time.

No tidings have been heard from Prof. King and his balloon voyagers for over a week, and serious apprehensions concerning them prevail.

A more belligerant state of affairs impends in Ireland. The British Government is daily strengthening the garrisons at different points.

During the severe gale in England and off the coast, a week since, upwards of forty-three thousand tons of produce were lost at sea.

The address on civil service reform which Senator Pendleton of Ohio was to deliver in this city next week, has been postponed indefinitely.

The formal dedication of the Memorial Church to Dr. Channing at Newport took place on Wednesday, in the midst of a very large and distinguished assemblage.

At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin, a manifesto was issued advising the tenants to pay no rent until the leaders of the League are every one released.

Gov. Long and staff, with the Independent Cadets as an escort, were present at Yorktown at the celebration. Their reception at Washington was of the most enthusiastic character.

Wednesday was celebrated at Yorktown, Va., as the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis to the allied American and French armies. The corner-stone of the American monument that is to commemorate the event was laid on Tuesday, with appropriate ceremonies.

Previous to any positive knowledge of the matter, the latest belief is that Judge Folger of New York will be Secretary of the Treasury,—that Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey will be Secretary of State, and that Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania will be Attorney General.

No change has yet taken place in the passenger and freight tariff to the West from this point. The low rates still prevail. Although the business is enormous, the receipts but little more than balance the expenses. The passenger fare to Chicago from Boston, by the Grand Trunk road, continues at five dollars.

Immense damage has been done by protracted rains in the Northwest. The rivers have overflowed their banks beyond precedent. Fears were entertained that the town of Alexandria, five miles below Keokuk, Iowa, would be practically washed away. Serious trouble is apprehended from high water all along the course of the Upper Mississippi River.

A WORLD'S FAIR IN BOSTON.

The sub-committee of twenty-eight has reported favorably on the subject of holding a World's Fair in Boston. But it recommends, as preliminary to such a project and its prospect of success, the subscription, both in Boston and in New England, of a fund of five million of dollars to assure it. This it thinks will be sufficient. It will give the project a solid footing, and engage the confidence of the whole country. The proposal is to hold the fair in 1885, although that has been amended by suggesting the year following, which would make it just ten years from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. An appropriate site has already been tendered by one of our leading merchant firms, and others have been discussed in addition. No American city can claim to offer more or solider advantages for such an enterprise than Boston, both from its natural location and transportation facilities.

In the first place, we have a climate in this particular latitude that is peculiarly adapted to the continuation of a fair through a number of months, during which there would be coming and going vast throngs of people. In almost any other city on the continent that is approachable for such a purpose, the torrid heats of the summer months would be all but unendurable. The Philadelphia experience fairly illustrated it. The land and water facilities for reaching and leaving Boston are not surpassed. Foreign exhibitors would experience much less trouble in presenting their contributions at this point than at almost any other. A World's Fair would help Boston and New England amazingly. None of us yet realize how much it would do so. The whole continent would become better acquainted with the city and section, and the outside world would come quickly to a thorough knowledge of this part of the country. All now depends on whether enough is thought of the project to pledge five millions of dollars for putting it through.

THE FISHERY CLAUSES.

It is supposed in certain quarters that the Treaty of Washington came into force by the exchange of ratifications on June 17, 1871, so that notice to terminate the fishery clauses has been in order since June last, and will take effect in two years from that date. The explanation of this, as offered, is that according to the treaty the fishery clauses should remain in force for ten years after coming into operation, and for two years longer after notice given by either party of a wish to terminate the arrangement.

There is a plain misapprehension in the matter. According to the terms of the treaty, the fishery clauses were not to be in operation until the requisite legislation had been passed by the parliaments of Great Britain and Canada, and by the legislature of Prince Edward Island and the Congress of the United States. Congress did not conform to this requirement by passing an act of ratification until March 1st, 1873, when proclamation was made by the President, which made the treaty effective as to the fishery clauses on the 1st of July following. So that notice cannot in fact be given by us of a wish to terminate the treaty until July 1, 1883, after which two more years must elapse before the thing can become accomplished.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The action of the English government in arresting Mr. Parnell, the head and front of the Land League, was so unexpected and bold as to occasion universal surprise. It has not been generally approved on this side of the Atlantic, the American people not being familiar with such an arbitrary process as the penalty of free speech. That and subsequent arrests, in addition to the presence of troops in such large force in Dublin and at other points, tended to provoke demonstrations of violence on the part of the populace, which were met with vigorous treatment by the guardians of public order. Parnell's course cannot be strictly defended, since the passage of the land act by parliament; the question is whether the act of the Government is any more defensible.

It is of course easier to vindicate it in England than in the United States. Here we are happily unaccustomed to the test of any such alleged necessity. If public men denounce laws to the people with us, they are not arrested and thrown into jail for it. But England is apparently resolved that the land act shall have a fair trial in Ireland, if she has to enlarge the prisons in order to accommodate the entire Land League itself. To proceed to rash extremities, however, often endangers a good cause by sweeping into the ranks of its opponents those who are disinclined to be classed with them. England would clearly pursue a more sagacious policy by being as patient as possible, and allowing the Irish people to try the Land League themselves, before the new tribunal of the land act.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

This Association is holding its annual meeting in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday of the current week. It represents the several local societies organized in the United States and Canada for the protection of animals in transportation. With such long and continuous lines of railroad, stretching through a whole tier of States, in which geographical boundaries are unknown to their managers and operators, and over which it therefore becomes extremely difficult for any one State to extend the operations of its statutes, the whole question of protection to animals in transition becomes a larger than a local one, and is easily raised to a national importance, in which all sections and localities may manifest a legitimate influence.

For this reason, the Association is one that extends to all parts of the country; and its present meeting in this city is one in which all local societies are necessarily interested. The meetings hitherto have by no means been as largely attended as they should be; but the character of those who have made it a point to attend from all quarters of the Union is sufficient to compensate for any deficiency in numbers. It is not mere numbers that establishes the value or future influence of such an association. There are delegates present this week in Boston from Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, Georgia, New York, and several other States. One of the chief topics of interest which the meeting is handling is that which is contained in the report of the judges on the offer made by the Association of a prize of $5,000 to the person who would invent an improved cattle car, to answer certain prescribed conditions.

The meeting of the American Humane Association is held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The President of the American Humane Association presided at the exercises in Tremont Temple on Wednesday evening,—Edwin Lee Brown, Esq. There was singing by the Schubert Glee Club, the music being generously furnished by a Lady Director of the Massachusetts Society. The meetings were continued on Thursday in Horticultural Hall, and a collation was given to the members of the Association by the Massachusetts Society in the Lower Hall, on Thursday evening. An address was made on Wednesday evening by Henry Bergh, of New York; another by J. C. Dore, Esq. of Chicago; another by George L. Clark, Esq., of Providence; President of the Rhode Island Society P. C. A.; one by Mr. Samuel J. Levick, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Pennsylvania P. C. A., by Prof. Eaton of Pittsburg, President of West Pennsylvania P. C. A., and by George T. Angell, Esq., President of Massachusetts P. C. A. A number of addresses of great interest were likewise made at the collation on Thursday afternoon. A variety of songs was interspersed, the words being both original and selected.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

This truly eminent English historian has been opening his course of six lectures in the different cities of the country in Boston this week. He is justly accounted a representative scholar and historian. In spirit and opinion he is wedded to the eternal principles of liberty, and is of all writers skillful in depicting their development among men. His treatment is not superficial, like Mcaulay's, nor brilliant in the sense in which Froude's is brilliant, but solid, picturesque, rugged, and enduringly philosophical. He touches the life of history, not so much in picturing forth local habits and prevailing manners as in employing them to illustrate the truths which grow naturally into and out of one another in his living narrative.

He has been authentically described by a contemporary as one who goes forward by going backward, as a radical because he is a conservative, and a democrat because he is a student of antiquity. He does not lose himself in the metaphysics of speculation. He has no theories to which his knowledge is bound in a semi-servitude. But he sees straight through to the real meaning of history, and possesses the skill and power to apply the results of that insight to modern times. Thus he brings the past and present into one view, and makes all times closely related. In nothing does he profess a firmer belief than the abiding qualities of the English race. It is this belief which he has embodied in the half dozen lectures which he has come to this country to deliver. He is fixedly confident of the great final possibilities of those sterling qualities in the future of the world's civilization and brotherhood. His books are richly worth studious reading.

JAPANESE AGRICULTURE.

In the report of Mr. Van Buren, Consul-General of Japan, we note that there are fifty millions of acres of tillable land in Japan, of which not more than one-fourth is under cultivation. Farming on a field scale is scarcely practised at all, the whole system of agriculture being not much more than gardening, the size of such cultivated patches averaging about half an acre. Both a summer and a winter crop is raised. In the Consul's opinion, the thoroughness of spade cultivation and the careful attention to fertilization produce large returns and preserve the bearing capacity of the soil better than our superficial ploughing and rough fertilization. Cattle are almost unknown in Japan, and night-soil is consequently relied on as the chief fertilizer. The introduction of cattle and the use of artificial manures will compel a vast increase in the agricultural products of Japan.

The staple product is, of course, rice. Then comes barley, and then wheat. More than one-half of the entire area cultivated is devoted to rice-planting, the precise number of acres being 6,800,000. The average yield is forty bushels per acre, and last year's production was 205,000,000 bushels. Sixty million bushels of barley were produced, and thirty-eight million bushels of wheat. The variety is winter wheat, the ground being thoroughly manured with compost and ashes. American agricultural machinery, in Mr. Van Buren's opinion, would be in Japan wholly useless. The method of separating the seed is of the crudest description. Some sixty-seven million pounds of sugar are made annually from sorghum, the granulating process being still strikingly primitive. Some hundred million pounds of tobacco are yearly raised, and cigars are exported to England and Germany, these as well as the unmanufactured tobacco. A variety of esculent roots and tubers is raised, the sweet potato being largely planted.

☞ All the prize lots of butter, eighty-three in number, of the recent London Dairy Show were salted with Higgin's Eureka Salt. The Higgin process has revolutionized the dairy salt business of Great Britain.—*American Dairyman.*

READ AND RUN.

—The business portion of Hawboldt, Tenn., was destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon.

—Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, died in New Orleans last Sunday.

—The department of agriculture reports a decline of four per cent. in the condition of the cotton crop since the 15th of September.

—President Arthur if expected to send in his cabinet nominations to the Senate on Saturday of the present week, immediately after its return from the Yorktown celebration.

—The total amount of the New York fund raised for the benefit of the Garfield family is $357,851 21.

—The Virginia State election last week culminated in a number of duels, which turned out ludicrously enough.

—The hurricane of last Friday in England was one of the most terrific and disastrous ones known in many years. Telegraphic communication was interrupted in all directions.

—Cars on the London and Brighton Railway are lighted by electric lamps.

—Herat, in Persia, is reported to have been captured by a force from Turkestan.

—Mexico and Guatemala are showing all the symptoms of a falling out.

—Over fifty thousand dollars have been raised in Boston for the relief of the Michigan sufferers by fire.

—There were 188 deaths in the city last week.

—The Governor and cadets left Boston early on Monday morning for Yorktown.

—The sub-committee on the World's Fair have reported favorably on the subject, laying down the condition that $5,000,000 must be subscribed in order to insure its success.

—The railroad commissioners have found that the recent collision on the New York and New England Railroad, by which two men were killed, was due to the carelessness of the engineer of the freight train.

—Gen. Butler has written a letter to Mr. Scoville, brother-in-law of and counsel for Guiteau, declining to act as counsel for the prisoner on the ground of previous pressing engagements.

—F. F. O'Connor, representing the Irish Land League in America, had a reception in Music Hall, last Monday evening, which was attended by an immense and enthusiastic audience.

—Yorktown began the centennial exercises with a pest of theives and gamblers.

—The Boers have seized the wagons of those Boers who remained loyal to England during the war.

—The funeral pavilion in Cleveland, Ohio has been taken down.

—Special funeral services were held over the remains of the late Dr. J. G. Holland in Springfield, on Saturday, at the house of his brother-in-law. A memorial service was held in Memorial Church, in Springfield, on Sunday evening.

—The case of the First National Bank of Brattleboro', Vt., goes to the Supreme Court on an exception from a demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration, that the directors have been guilty of gross negligence and carelessness in the exercise of their official duties.

—Much remark has been made in Washington by the War Department scheme for giving leaves of absence to its employes to go home to vote.

—Two unknown persons in New York made an attempt on Monday to burn the Cunard steamship Bothnia, by pouring combustible chemical fluid over the carpets. The miscreants are believed to belong to the Irish "skirmishers."

—Rioting of a serious character is reported to have occurred in Dublin, Limerick, and other points in Ireland. A large number of persons officially connected with the Land League have been arrested and put in jail.

—The head office of the Irish land league is said to have been transferred to Liverpool, where Mr. O'Connor is conducting its business.

—By recent typhoons in China, hundreds of lives have been lost and much property has been destroyed. One populous village was entirely swept away.

—The Pope recently told a body of Italian pilgrims that he had to choose between continual and hard captivity and going into exile.

—The French guests of the United States will come to Rhode Island on a visit, on the 29th, and will proceed to Boston on the 1st of November.

—A large number of suits, brought in the New York State Supreme Court by the Providence and Stonington Steamship Co., against a number of insurance companies, to recover insurance on the steamer Narragansett, which was sunk in collision with another steamer in the sound, in June, 1880, have been transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

—The gale that struck England with such fury, on Friday of last week, extended into Germany, causing great damage and loss of life.

—A meeting in the interests of the Foreign Sunday School Association was held in Tremont Temple on Monday evening, at which interesting addres es were made.

—Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, began a course of six lectures, on the Three Homes of the English people, at Lowell Institute, on Monday evening.

—The United States Senate adjourned from Monday over to Friday, in order to give its members an opportunity to participate in the centennial ceremonies at Yorktown.

—The sloop yacht Shadow, owned at Cohasset, beat the S otch cutter Madge, last week, in a thirty mile race. On the following day, in a subsequent race off Newport, R. I., the Madge won in a thirty-mile race, by nine minutes and three seconds.

—A decision was rendered last Saturday in the Supreme Court in Providence, R. I., in the case of the Quidnick Company against Zechariah Chaffee, trustee of the Sprague estate, permitting the sale by him of the whole estate except $1,000,000, which must be reserved to await the issue of the suit of the Quidnick Co.

—The excitement in Ireland over the sudden arrest of Mr. Parnell and other leaders of the Land League continues without abatement. It is evidently the determination of the Government to suppress, so far as it can, the operations of the Land League.

—Five thousand British troops are stationed in Dublin, and flying columns are held in readiness at other points for immediate service in suppressing acts of violence.

—There was a mob in Limerick last Sunday, and the police and soldiers charged on the people several times. A number of persons were wounded, and a score of arrests was made.

—The Sultan of Turkey has recalled his special commission to Egypt.

—A waterspout killed outright sixty-five persons in a town in Algeria.

—Some two hundred coal miners from Germany passed through Columbus, Ohio, the other day, for the Corning mining regions, where they will go to work on a five years' contract, at about two-thirds the price now paid for coal digging.

—A heavy rain storm was general throughout Wisconsin on Monday, and serious washouts occurred in various rivers.

—Two of the Irish leaders arrested last week not having been known to participate in public meetings, the Pall Mall Gazette of London remarks that their arrest is naturally taken to mean that the Government will tolerate no form of intimidation in Ireland, however indirect.

—The President has asked the resignation of Assistant Postmaster General Tyner.

—Henry D. Cushing, one of the most prominent of the active workers for the temperance cause in Boston, and for half a century a citizen, died very suddenly of heart disease in Washington on Sunday. He had gone to Washington to spend the winter for his health.

—The Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society intend to have a State Insane Hospital.

THE METALLIC THERMOMETER.—*Advantages over the Old Styles*—The ordinary mercury thermometer has to be examined very closely to see the height of the metal column, and although the spirit thermometer is somewhat better in this respect, there is no comparison with the ease with which the metallic thermometer can be observed, the record being made upon a dial varying in size from that of a watch charm to that of a turret clock. The metallic thermometers are scientifically and accurately constructed by the Auburndale Watch Co. 4 Herald Building, so celebrated for its chronograph timers which mark an eighth of a second. They are simple, not liable to get out of order or to be broken, and any one needing a new thermometer should send for a circular and learn the prices of the metallic thermometer before purchasing.

WINTER HOME LOTS GIVEN AWAY.—The Florida Winter Home and Improvement Company, makes a very liberal offer to purchasers of blocks of their premium stock. Send for descriptive circulars to the Company's Financial Agents, F. Barnard & Co., 60 Devonshire St., Boston.

A LIFE SAVED.—In a letter from a lady at Council Grove, Kansas, the writer says: "I have used your Oxygen at times for nearly three years for *lung trouble*. Am nearly well now, and feel that it *has saved my life*, as the disease is *hereditary*, and has been for *generations* in our family, *and I am the first one who has recovered after being attacked*." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 2209 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Low Rates West.—The passenger fare to Chicago is $5 by the Grand Trunk Road, and $8 by the Boston and Albany, the Erie, the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Pennsylvania routes. On the latter roads, rebate tickets are issued. A still further reduction of rates is thought to be among the possibilities. Few persons who assume to know anything about it believe that the fares will ever go back to their old figures. All the passenger agents express a firm purpose to continue the contest until the other side yields No one appears willing to make any advance toward a settlement, unless on conditions wholly unacceptable to the other side. Every train run between Boston and Chicago is an absolute loss, except as its expense is met by passengers to points along the road.

☞ *The Life of John Wesley*, by Rev. R. Green, published in the Cassell's Popular Library, is a handy and valuable little book. It does not purport to be a history of Methodism, nor does it pretend to be an adequate biography of Wesley, or a philosophical treatment of Wesley's life and character. It was written in the belief that the greatness in Wesley's career would be best illustrated by a recital of its incidents. For sale by Estes & Lauriat.

☞ *The Exhibition of American Engravings on Wood*, at the Museum of fine Arts, which is continued from October 11 to November 27, is one that richly merits the popular attention. The wonderful improvements that have taken place in the art of wood engraving within a few years fully justify the strongest encomiums. In the preparation of this Exhibition, the Administration of the Museum has been greatly indebted to the assistance of Mr. A. V. S. Anthony, who has prepared an account of the progress made in this admirable art, which is the very proper preface to a catalogued list of the engravings exhibited, classified as follows in the three different rooms; engravings by living American artists, engravings arranged in historical sequence, and an interesting series of old woodcuts by and after Durer, Holbein, and others, a few of English, including Bewick, the first to use grave's tools on wood, and a few French. The Exhibition will well repay many prolonged visits.

TEMPUS FUGIT.—Already the note of warning has issued that this is the last week but three of the Mechanics' Fair, and those who have delayed attending so far are in danger of missing altogether the grand exhibition, for time flies unnoticed. The three immense buildings of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association are full of attractions, music and art lend their charms, and the amount of instructive entertainment to be obtained in a day's visit to the Old Mechanics Fair can hardly be estimated.

B. W. CURRIER & CO. in the magnificent Marlboro Building erected on the site of the old Marlboro Hotel, 395 Washington street, have now the largest and finest store, devoted exclusively to the retail clothing trade to be found in New England. They call attention to day to two special bargains. Lot 3,584, the "Tremont" overcoat for $10, and Lot 2,669 Sack or Frock Suits at only $10. There is only one price at B. W. Currier & Co's., and just ten dollars will secure either a stylish and desirable suit or a heavy, dark brown, all wool overcoat. They have no hesitation in declaring these the best bargains in Boston.

☞ *Houghton & Dutton's* proclamation in other columns of this week's *Ploughman* will attract universal attention. The specialty of this enterprising firm is, so to speak, an universal one. They have everything to sell, from the least even unto the greatest. Read what they have to announce, and see what they offer. Their store is a perfect Exposition, and is crowded with eager and purchasing visitors all day long.

☞ *Messrs. Parker & Gannett* put their "I X L" Swivel Ploughs ahead of all competition. These now famous ploughs beat sixteen competitors in the farmer's ploughing match at West Brookfield, in August last, and beat in a contest with five other ploughs at Hingham last month, carrying off the first prize. The *Springfield House* of this enterprising firm takes special care of the rich Connecticut Valley, whose farmers are indebted to it for a great number of agricultural implements, and for general assistance and encouragement.

☞ A fine photograph picture, in colors, of "Jersey Belle" is at present on exhibition at Williams & Everetts, in this city, where it attracts a large crowd of delighted observers. We suggest to all the readers of the *Ploughman* who are in Boston from time to time to step in and see this faithful likeness of a most beautiful creature, whose like has never yet been seen in New England. Everyone should throng Williams & Everett's daily while "Jersey Belle's" picture is there.

FALL VEGETABLES AND WINTER FRUITS.

Although the season as a whole has not been a good one for the vegetable yield, the Boston markets make an attractive showing just now in the variety of products and the activity of traffic. Of potatoes the supply is small, the best varieties, such as the Early Rose, selling for $1 10 a bushel. Sweets are more plentiful and of good quality at $3 to $3 50 a bushel; onions, $3 to 3 50 a barrel; turnips, $2 to 2 25. Tomatoes, with the exception of some green ones for pick ing at 75 cents, are very scarce. Beets are very short and bring $3 a barrel; squashes, $2 and $3 a barrel; Celery is large and fine, at $1 25 a dozen. Cauliflowers are also as well as other green products is kept up this season, by the unusual demand from the South. Heretofore we have looked to the Southern States for many varieties of vegetables, but the drouth in that section has caused a large demand from them for our northern products. Cauliflowers are to be seen in fair quantity; the prices range from $1 to $3, these being a great deal cheaper in quality. The recent warm days have brought out what were not killed by the freezing atmosphere that preceded. The interesting event in the fruit line is the appearance of the new yield of Florida oranges in the market. Some very fresh looking Sorrento oranges which have heretofore been displayed in such a fancy that the new supply had already appeared, but these were the remains of an old stock which have been carefully preserved. They sell for $6 a box of 200. A few Jamaica oranges are also to be seen. The pioneers of the Florida oranges arrived this week, by way of Savannah, and naturally look somewhat green. A small quantity is at present for sale at $4 50 a case. The yield will come in slowly for the next three weeks, after which a large supply may be expected. Malaga lemons are now going at $4 50 to $5 a box, and are of very good quality for the time, and in active demand. There are also a few Messina lemons to be had at $5 50 to $10 25 a box. The Valencia fruit will be here in November, and will probably bring from $4 to $5. Malaga grapes are in good condition. The last sale brought an advance of half a dollar on the previous three sales, bringing $5 to $7 50 a barrel, or $3 to $5 a keg. Of apples a small installment of Baldwins has arrived, but they are not yet in sufficient quantity to be quotable. Nice Greenings are selling at $3 50, and Northern Spy are also at hand in fair supply. The Canada Snow apple is fine, selling at $4 a barrel. Quinces are scarce, the Western supply not having yet arrived. Nova Scotian damsons are now of good quality. This fruit begins in Virginia and gradually extends to the Dominion of Canada, the latter being the best owing to the coolness of the weather and the timeliness for making winter preserves.—*Journal.*

OCTOBER SNOW STORM.—*St. John, N. B., Oct.*, 18, 1881.—Snow fell last night in the northern part of the Province to the depth of ten inches. It also fell at Great Falls, Victoria county, and is still falling there. At Campbellton, Restigouche county, the snow is three inches deep. It has been raining heavily in this city.

Quebec, Oct. 18, 1881.—Eight inches of snow fell here last night.

☞ Everyone who is playing the new game entitled the Star Game of Cities. It is very much like the old game of Authors but more interesting and instructive. See advertisement in another column headed "A New Game."

☞ Garfield and Family, Elegant Engraving 19x24. Sent for 24c (stamps). Sheehy & Co., 93 Barclay St., N. Y.

☞ Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

MAINE NEWS.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

WHY ARE YOU BILLIOUS?—Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—*Zion's Herald.*

☞ It is the HEIGHT OF FOLLY to wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, when you can be cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known the sickliest families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure medicine.—*Observer.* oct15.

DESERVING ARTICLES ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED The excop lonal cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use. oct15.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

The day at Yorktown, Tuesday, Oct. 18, was without event other than the arrivals of those who came to participate in the centennial ceremonies, namely: Troops from New Hampshire to the number of 900; the the veterans from the Soldiers's Home, at Hampton, Va., 400 strong; three batteries from Fort Monroe, with eight guns each; the Ransom Relay Guards from Vermont, consisting of 150 men; the Richmond Howitzers, and the Governors of New York and Vermont. The Vermont escort to Governor Farnham was accompanied by the Burleigh Corps, from Whitehall, N. Y. Governor Cornell, having arrived at 1.30 P. M., was taken to the camp.

At the camps all the militia had dress parades, and the Government troops had a brigade guard mount. General de Russy, of the Regular army, was officer of the guard, and General Grubb, of New Jersey, is officer of the day to-day for the whole encampment, by order of Gen. Hancock.

President Arthur, accompanied by Secretary Hunt and Post-master-General James, left Washington yesterday for Yorktown on the United States steamer dispatch. Secretary Lincoln left in the forenoon on the steamer Fish Hawk, accompanied by Mr Lincoln, Mr. Isham, the former law partner of the Secretary, and Private Secretary Sweet. Gen. Sherman and staff left in the afternoon on the steamer Speedwell. The steamer Excelsior, having on board the Congressional Committee of Senators and Representatives and a number of United States Senators, also left last evening. Secretaries Windom and Kirkwood and Attorney General MacVeagh will not go to Yorktown.

Several large steamers from New York and Baltimore were well filled with passengers and troops en route to Yorktown to attend the celebration.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND THE FOREIGN GUESTS.

Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19.—At 10.45 this morning Secretary Blaine, and the French and German delegations in full uniform arrived at Lafayette Hall. On entering which the Marine Band of Washington discovered music.

They passed through an aisle, on one side of which there was a line of military officers, with Senators, Congressmen and other persons of distinction on the other. At the end of the hall, the Presidents was met by Secretary Blaine, and the two gentlemen walked through the aisle, bidding good morning to those present as they passed.

They then returned and in a few minutes the party started for the grand stand, President Arthur and Secretary Hunt leading. They were received with cheers as they appeared upon the platform. Next came Secretary Blaine, escorting the French delegation, followed by the German delegation.

Gen. Sherman, with his staff in uniform, were next in the line, General Hancock and staff following. General Hancock had his little boy by the hand as he walked to the stand, and was given three cheers. After a general hand shaking the ceremonies were opened by a prayer by Bishop Harris.

This lasted some twenty minutes. He invoked a Divine blessing upon the United States and the Republic of France, but did not refer to Germany at all, except that in conclusion he prayed that God would bless all the crowned heads of the world.

The Poindexter centennial hymn was then sung by the choruses from Baltimore, Richmond and Washington. President Arthur was introduced by Secrtary Blaine, and delivered an address.

The President was not interrupted during the delivery of his address, but there was great enthusiasm at its close.

At the conclusion of President Arthur's address, Max Outrey, in behalf of the French delegation made an address.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR

was as follows: Upon this soil, 100 years ago, our forefathers brought to a successful issue, their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established, and, as we trust, made secure upon this continent for all time to come, the principle of government which is the very fibre of our political system, the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended and for a time survived the clash of arms, have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeated foe that we summon up a remembrance of those events, which have made this the ground whereon we tread. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled with expressions of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign, but it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our memories in the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, the sturdy zeal, and the sublime faith, which achieved the results we now commemorate. For so, if we learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to the generations which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left to us, the love of liberty, protected by law, and the kindred sense which will ever celebrate no feature is more prominent and more touching than the participation of our gallant allies from across the sea. It was their presence which gave fresh and vigorous impulse to our countrymen, when well nigh disheartened by a long series of disasters.

It was their noble and generous aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph and made the capitulation at Yorktown possible one century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present as the honored guests of the nation it is my glad duty to offer a cordial welcome. You have a right to share with us the association which the events of this day have given your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened by this anniversary are more grateful to us all than the reflection that the national friendships here so closely cemented have outlasted the mutations of a changeful century. God grant, my countrymen, they may ever remain unshaken, and that ever henceforth with ourselves and with all the nations of the earth we may be at peace.

☞ Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

☞ Canvassers make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for H. G. RIDOUT & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms. augtl 52

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., New York City.* le12-13t

"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."—*Hatcher's Station, Ga., March 27, 1876.* R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Oct. 12th, at Emmanuel Church, by Rev. Leighton Parks, Charles S. Miller to Jennie M., daughter of Thomas H. Shaw.

In Newton, Oct. 18th, by Rev. C. Ellwood Nash, Louis E. G. Green to Carrie L. Ring, all of Newton.

In Winchester, Oct. 12th, by Rev. George W. Briggs, D. D., of Cambridge, S. S. Stebbins of Boston to Miss Ellen, daughter of Capt. J. Bradford of Winchester.

In Newburyport, Oct. 19th, by Rev. E. L. Drown, George G. Lewis to Mary E. Holder.

In Salem, Oct. 18th, by Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., James E. Hall of Cambridge to Eleanor Wilkins of Salem.

In Brewster, Oct. 9th, by Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. Zachens Rogers of East Brewster to Mrs. Elizabeth Cowing of Brewster.

In Falmouth, Oct. 13th, by Thomas Lewis, Esq., Benj. E. Bowman to Miss Mary A. Colesman, both of Waquoit.

In Provincetown, Oct. 8th, by Rev. Geo. W. Hunt, Charles W. Burtal to Mary Ann Lally of Provincetown.

In Chatham, Oct. 4th, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. Warren Appleton, Mr. Gorham M Taylor to Miss Cornelia L. Nickerson, all of Chatham.

DEATHS.

In Chatham, Oct. 8d, Mr. Oliver Eldridge, 71 years 3 months 18 days.

In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Nancy C. Whitcomb, 80 years 6 months.

In Concord, Mass., Oct. 14th, Edmund Hosmer, 82 years.

In North Marshfield, Oct. 13th, Samuel Hatch, 79 years 7 months.

In Deerfield, N. H., Oct. 13th, Nellie F. Furber, 25 years 6 months.

In Concord, Mass., Oct. 16th, Christopher Gore Ripley.

In Providence, R. I., Oct. 18th, William R Huston, in the 68th year of his age.

In Dorchester, Oct. 15th, Joann Foster, 82 years.

In stock, Oct. 16th, Charles Bigelow, 74 years 7 months.

In Sharon, Oct. 16th, Mrs. Emily S. Ellis, widow of the late Isaac Ellis, Esq., 73 years.

In East Boston, Oct. 17th, Sarah, widow of the late George Sturtevant, 79 years 7 months.

In Lennox, Oct. 14th, Mary Ann, wife of Alfred Jones, 46 years.

In Worcester, Oct. 14th, William Henderson, 73 years.

☞ Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—sent bilious grandes. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

BOSTON LEATHER MARKET.

There has been an increased demand for Sole Leather and the market is firm. The sales have been at 27@28c ₱ lb for hemlock, as to quality. Union tanned is firm and in demand at full prices. Rough Upper Leather is more inquired for, and sold at 24@28c, the latter price for selected lots. Rough Calf Skins have been in demand at 45@50c, and finished Calf and and the different kinds of finished Leather have been in steady request,

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—The market has been very quiet for Flour and the sales of the week have been limited. In prices no material change, but the tendency is in favor of buyers, and extreme figures are hard to realize. The sales of Western superfine have been at $3 50@$4; common extras at $3 25@3 75; Wisconsin extras at $4 50@$5 50; and Minnesota extras at $5 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl, including choice bakers' brands. Spring wheat patents have been in moderate demand at $5 50@$7 25, and some favorite brands are held at $9 50 ₱ bbl. Winter wheat patents range from $5 25@6 75 ₱ bbl, the latter price for choice brands. Corn meal has been in moderate demand and prices have eased off to $3 25 ₱ bbl. Rye flour the sales have been confined to small lots at $5 50@6 75 ₱ bbl. Oatmeal has been filing at $6 75@7 75 ₱ bbl for common and choice Western.

Corn.—The market for Corn is lower, but there is a better and more settled feeling at the close. We quote No. 2 and high mixed at 74@75c, and steamer corn at 73@74c ₱ bush.

Oats.—Have eased off, but are now firm at the decline. The sales of No. 1 and extra white have been at 50@58c; No. 2 white at 54c; No. 3 white at 53c, and No. 2 mixed at 49@50c ₱ bush. Rye has been selling in small lots at $1 18 ₱ bush.

Bran.—Shorts and Fine Feed are steady at $21@24, and Middlings at $23@26 ₱ ton.

Beans.—Are very firm and the market sustains full prices. Sales of choice pea at $3 60 @3 70; choice mediums at $3 50@3 60; yellow eyes at $3 10@3 25, and red kidneys at $2 75 @3 00 ₱ bush. Canada peas are selling at $1 10 for choice new.

Potatoes.—Are firm and have been in demand at 60@65c for Rose; 90@95c for Hebrons; for Maine Central and Northern Rose; Prolifics at 90c; Peerless at 85@90c, and Swee Potatoes at $3@3 50 ₱ bbl for Norfolk and Jersey.

Onions.—Are firm and sales at $2@3 50 ₱ bbl.

Apples.—For choice Apples the market is firm, but ordinary kinds are dull and plenty. We quote choice at $2 50@3, and common at $1@2 per bbl.

Grapes.—Are plenty and in good demand at 5@6c for Concords and 7@8c for Catawba.

Pears.—Are quiet at $3@4 per bbl.

Dried Apples.—Remain unchanged and are selling at 4@4½c for quartered and sliced, and 12 @14c for choice evaporated.

Cranberries.—In Cranberries sales at $5@8 per bbl.

Fruit.—The demand for Malaga Raisins continues quite active, and we notice a firm market. The sales have been to some extent; some 12,000 to 15,000 boxes, at $3 for loose Muscatel and $3 20 for London layers. Some extra loose Muscatel have been sold at $3 25 per box. In Bul ana Raisins the sales have been at 12c, and Valencia at 10@10½c per lb. Smyrna Figs have been in demand and sales of 500 cases at 12@ 18c per lb, as to quality. Dates have been selling at 4@4½c for African; Cli on at 18c; Curacoa at 6½@6¾c, and Persian at 5@5½c per lb, as to quality. Peanuts have been in demand at 7@8c per lb for jobbi g lots. Lemons are easier and have been selling at $5@5 50 for Malaga and $6@7 for Messina.

Molasses.—The market for molasses is quiet, but prices are steady and firm. Sales of 100 hhds Cienfuegos, at 30c; 100 hhds Demerara on private ter

COOPER'S CASE.

erings from Rupture d His Inquiries

the Treatment of J. A. Sherman.

Evidence and a Trip Moline, Ill., to New k for Treatment.

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quir[e]d with rupture can take Mr.
ect in[to] th[e] th[ough]t made by them-
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per, Esq., Moline,
of the 16th inst., inqu[i]re—Dear Sir:
an, received Dr. Sherman's treatment
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nt is by application, in fact he does
His appliance do[es] not hurt,
d of work. I think not positive
for my case was a[s] represented to
me.
JAMES M. A[RM]ORE.
, Ill., July 19, '81.
rticulars concerning Mr.
ed to one of the editors[of] more's
ician, can be seen in Dr. Sherman's

Cooper.—Dear Sir: In reply to
9th inst., would state I was b[orn]
RMAN, November, 1877, and
ime from rupture since. I beli[eve]
length of time which has elapsed
is permanent.
ully yours,
WM. L. HAWKINS.
., Hartford Co., Md., Aug. 11, 1881.
ms is a farmer, was ruptured from
suffered from the long use of

er, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter is
to say you want to know something
RMAN'S treatment. Well, I will
have been treated by him for rup-
say he has done me a great deal
n cured of rupture on one side. I
ether he can cure you or not, but I
re you I would try him. I risked
I am glad of it. His appliance is
y truss and more secure; will not
rom working, but will make you
from the start keep the rupture
ance.
M FITZPATRICK, 43 Avon St.
y 22, 1881.

Cooper, Dear Sir: Your inquiry has
ably neglected. Dr. SHERMAN'S
proved a success in my case, and
ut of it being a permanent cure.
t consists of an appliance and a
pound to apply to the affected
ill suffer with no inconvenience
I can heartily recommend his
all who suffer from ruptures.
WILLIAM COLEMAN.
, Ill., Aug. 12, 1881.
n is a farmer and was treated ser-
ce at the St. Louis office.

MASSACHUSETTS Charitable Mechanic ASSOCIATION.

THE "Old Mechanics' Fair,"

Huntington avenue and West Newton street, on site the Colis[eum] Grounds, Boston, Mass.

LAST WEEK BUT THREE!

The Wonderful Mar[vels] of INDUSTRY, SKILL [and] ART IN A THOUSAND [Forms].

GILMORE'S FAMOUS BAND gives a GRAND CONCERT every afternoon and evening this week.

oct22-1t

EACH $200 INVESTED IN THE PREMIUM STOCK OF THE FLORIDA WINTER HOME AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY SECURES,

IN ADDITION TO TWENTY SHARES OF THE STOCK FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED AND VERY DESIRABLE LOT, CONTAINING 43,000 SQUARE FEET, IN THE NEW TOWN OF RIDGEWOOD.

THIS PREMIUM STOCK

THE COMPANY A-REES TO RECEIVE AT ANY TIME WITHIN EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM DATE OF ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE,

AT PAR,

IN PAYMENT FOR ANY UNSOLD LOT OR TRACT OF LAND IN ANY PART OF THEIR PROPERTY AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, MAPS, ETC., WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO

F. BARNARD & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 60 Devonshire St. Boston.

oct22-1t

DR. GROSVENOR'S LIVER-AID IS NOT A PAD,

But an Internal Remedy for Liver Complaints.

Such as

BILIOUSNESS, POOR APPETITE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, DIZZINESS, PILES, BOILS, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ERUPTIONS, SCROFULOUS SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, IMPURITIES AND SALT RHEUM.

The Liver is the Largest Organ of the Human Body. It is the largest because it has the most to do. It is intimately connected with the digestive and nervous systems, consequently, any derangement of he Liver produces Constipation and a hundred evils in its train, and also occasions nervous diseases without number, resulting, if unchecked, in paralysis, insanity or death. Dr. Grosvenor's Liver-Aid is a wonderful medicine for immediate action upon the Liver, and thousands of testimonials have been received as to the benefit it has given.

Liver-Aid has been a blessing to my poor, afflicted mother. She tried many, many things for her sick headache, but never found any relief until she took the Liver-Aid. It has, indeed, been invaluable to her. She is now using her fourth bottle. I told our druggist how exceedingly it was, and assured him that he might safely recommend it as the best known remedy for sick headache. He says it is the most used half enough. I pe[r]sonally will let it become better known.

MRS. M. A. SHIVLER,
447 W. 23d St., New York.

For sale by all Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

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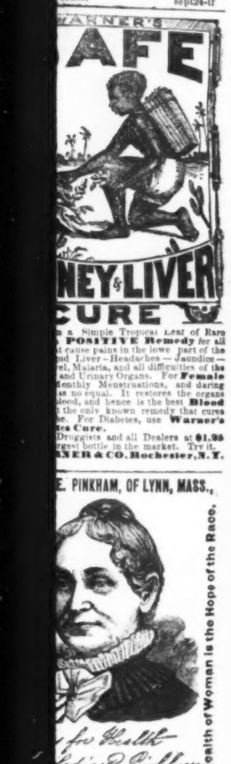
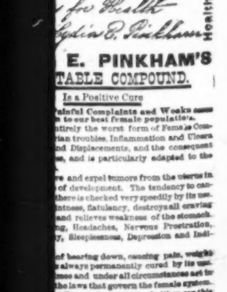


a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare
POSITIVE Remedy for all
at causes pains in the lower part of the
d Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—
ver, Malaria, and all difficulties of the
and Urinary Organs. For Female
enthly Menstruations, and during
is no equal. It restores the organs
leed, and hence is the best Blood
the only known remedy that cures
e. For Diabetes, use Warner's
fe Cure.
Druggists and all Dealers at $1.00
rgest bottle in the market. Try it.
NER & CO. Rochester, N.Y.

E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



E. PINKHAM'S
TABLE COMPOUND.

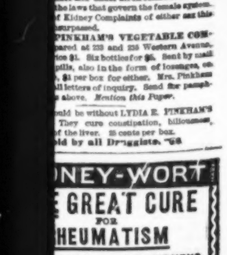
Is a Positive Cure
for all Complaints and Weaks common to our best female population. It will entirely cure forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. Indeed, from the first dependency it invigorates, stimulates, fatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, indigestion, Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

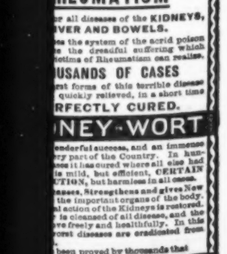
That bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Please see what we say in the above. *Mention this Paper.*

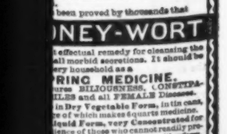
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. *Cs*



for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
es the system of the acrid poison the dreadful suffering which tems of RHEUMATISM one realize.
USANDS OF CASES st forms of this terrible disease quickly relieved, in a short time FECTLY CURED.



been proved by thousands that



effectual remedy for cleansing the all morbid secretions. It should be very household as a
RING MEDICINE.
rm BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, ILES and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, e of which makes 6 quarts medicine. d Form, very Concentrated for ence of those who cannot readily pre- ts with equal efficacy in either form. YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs, t., BURLINGTON, VT.
dy-WORT

NEWS SUMMARY.

Daniel Cass, of Bristol (N. H.) farmer of 60, committed suicide by hanging.

Diptheria is still alarmingly prevalent in some portions of Brockton.

Four children were suffocated while in bed Sunday night at Cook's Corners, New York.

Heard Follen, of Ware, shot himself in the hand while hunting Saturday, inflicting painful wound.

W. L. Barney, a Southboro' high school boy, broke his collar bone Saturday while playing football.

Mrs. Richard Kellogg, of Feeding Hills was seriously injured by a fall recently, and is in a very critical condition.

Garfield's head is to be put on the five-cent postage stamps. The plates are now being engraved in New York.

The proposed Garfield monument at Cleveland is expected to cost not less than $200,000.

A great fire in the Arab quarters at Port Said has burned 60 houses and made 400 persons destitute.

The total number of emigrants landed at New York since the first of last January is 366,589.

It is estimated that 43,690 tons of produce and 20,464 tons of coal were lost during the recent gale on the British coast.

Almar Hinsman of South Acton, a freight brakeman, had his arm fractured in coupling cars at the Union Market station of the Fitchburg Railroad, Tuesday.

A vignette of the late President will appear on the checks for the six per cent. bonds continued at 3 1-2 per cent., which are being printed.

A Copenhagen dispatch says there are grave fears that the emigrant ship Thingwall, with 500 persons on board, was lost in Friday's gale.

W. Hoxway, while travelling from Pecos City, Tex., to Eagle Springs, Sunday, was attacked by highwaymen. He shot and killed one and mortally wounded another. He was badly wounded himself.

This year's peanut crop in Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina is about 900,000 bushels against 2,350,000 last season, and th re is a good deal of speculation among the dealers in consequence.

Schooner Ellen and Minnie, of and from Canso, N. S., for Boston, with a load of herring, mackerel and fish oil, was abandoned in a sinking condition on Saturday, about 95 miles west by north of Seal Island.

The news of the death of President Garfield was received in Japan with sincere regret. The shipping in all Japanese ports displayed flags at half mast and the French corvette Champlain joined with the United States steamship Monocacy in firing half-hour guns.

Michael Cady, of Atlantic, an employe of the Wollaston iron works, Quincy, was struck by the inward bound South Abington train, at Atlantic, while on his way to work Tuesday morning, and severely injured about the body.

Charles Easton and D. H. Weaver, lads about 15 years old, were arrested at Newport, R. I., for theft of articles from sundry persons, including Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., and Pierre Lorman. Among the goods identified are eleven pistols.

An unsuccessful attempt was made Tuesday morning about one o'clock to rob the safe of the First National Bank of Royalston, Vt., by parties entering the bank and blowing open the vault. The noise aroused the people living near, who drove them away.

Robbers entered the office of C. H. Park, treasurer of Green county, Tenn., early Tuesday morning, and robbed the safe. A hole was found drilled directly over the combination figure inside the nickle plate. About $10,000 was taken.

Reports from the northern part of Vermont show that apples and vegetables were very generally frozen during the cold snap last week, causing large loss to the farmers, who are hurrying their frost-bitten apples to the cider mill.

The schooner Thomas J. Lancaster, recently wrecked off the North Carolina coast, had on board the captain, his wife and two children, six seamen and several passengers. The captain's wife and three seamen were lashed to the wreck for two days.

Typhoons have wrought great destruction in the interior of China. The village of Shetosha in the Kow district was compl-tely swept away and all its inhabitants drowned. A steam launch recovered over 200 bodies. The same typhoon caused immense damage to shipping at Foochow.

St. Albans (Vt) butter market Tuesday—Common 15 to 20 cents per pound, selections 32 cents per pound, extra 33 to 35 cents per pound, and one dairy reported as selling at 36 cents per pound. Shipment about 1000 packages. Eggs 22 cents per dozen. Poultry 10 to 12 cents per pound.

There are now four hundred American schools in Turkey, which are attended by about fifteen thousand scholars. The American missionaries there have devoted a great deal of their time to the work of education, and their success in this line has been so great that they are now making efforts to extend and broaden their various educational agencies.

Tuesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, Daniel Halliay, 19 years old, living at No. 6 Porcelain place, off Poplar street, Boston, was playing with a toy pistol, which he snapped several times. Supposing there was no charge in it, he snapped it again, with fatal effect, as a charge exploded and the ball entered the breast of his little brother, John Halliay, jr., who happened to be standing near him, killing him instantly.

John Bunt and Annie Peters were to have been married in Fulaski County last week, near the Lincoln line. The preacher and invited guests had arrived. There was a storm coming. During a pause in the wind the expectant bride went to the door to welcome the groom. She gave a laugh of recognition and ran to meet him at the gate, but in the moment a bolt of thunder shook the hills, and the bride fell dead from a stroke of lightning.

Capt. Adams of the Dundee whaler Arctic, returned from Davis Straits, says he visited the scene of the loss of the Erebus and Terror of the Franklin expedition. He found the house and store of provisions near the Franklin monument in a wretched condition. In Fury and Hecla Strait an Esquimaux gave him particulars which appear to clear up the fate of the last survivors of the Franklin expedition. After the loss of the ships seventeen men started overland, hoping to reach Hudson Bay. Only three of them survived the journey to the house of the narrator's father. One of these who is supposed to have been Lieutenant Crozier, died first. The deaths of the others followed.

Sir Young men, and middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.—Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., is the popular financial secretary of Howard University, and is specially fitted to judge of merit and demerit. In a recent letter from Washington to a friend he said: "I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Bright's disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all its stages, including the first symptoms, which seem so slight but are so dangerous, no remedy heretofore discovered can be told for one moment in comparison with this."

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

NATURE'S SLUICE-WAY.—The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clear the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient in either form.—*Independent.*

IT IS A FOOLISH MISTAKE to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health restorer.—*Times.* See adv.

GARFIELD Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. oct15-4t

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MARLBORO BUILDING, 395 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Lot 2669

Represents a large line of All-Wool Heavy-Weight Dark-Colored Mixed Cassimeres, in Men's and Youths'

SACK AND FROCK SUITS,

Very Stylish and Desirable,

—AT ONLY—

TEN DOLLARS PER SUIT,

WITHOUT DOUBT THE BEST BARGAIN IN BOSTON.

Lot 3584,

THE "TREMONT" OVERCOAT,

—AT—

$10.

Dark Brown and Red Mixture, ALL WOOL, Single-Breasted, buttons through; a Very Stylish Garment, and a Great Bargain at

TEN DOLLARS.

Young Men will be Specially Interested in these Overcoats.

Customers from a distance can order any article of clothing they may need which will be forwarded at once for their approval. Be particular and send correct size. We send Fixed Prices from which No Deviation is Made.

B. W. CURRIER & CO., 395 Washington Street, Boston.

oct22-4t

To EVERY READER of this PAPER

We have just purchased the entire stock of Watches of the bankrupt firm of Parker Holcomb & Co., consisting of some 68,000 NICKEL, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, at much less than cost. Among the stock are 17,000 SOLID NICKEL STEM WINDING WATCHES, which we wish to dispose of at once, and make the following liberal offer.

Upon receipt of $4.00 we will mail, post paid, one of these Solid Nickel Stem Winding Watches, the retail price of which has always been from $7 to $10 in this City.

They are good time-keepers, flat, heavy crystal, and never change color. The Price we offer them at is less than the Wholesale price; but as a further inducement and in order to introduce our goods and solicit orders in your vicinity, we will send you in addition to the Watch, The ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD GUEST 16 pages, each 24 columns, containing 400 PAGES of Choice Reading matter and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS. The regular subscription Price is $1.50 per year. We will send this paper one year, the Watch and LADY PRESIDENT CANFIELD, size 18x24. For $1.00 extra we will send a fine gold-plated Chain, warranted to wear 5 years, worth at retail $2.50.

REMEMBER FOR FOUR DOLLARS we send the Stem Winding Watch, The Household Guest Magazine One Year, and a Splendid Engraving of GEN. GARFIELD. This is positively the Watch cost you 4 more trifle.

This offer could not be made were it not for the fact that we bought the Watches at one-half cost of manufacture.

This Watch will certainly be $10. Order quick. Money can be sent by Registered letter or Money order at our risk. Watches mailed the same day your letter is received. $100 AGENTS WANTED; Worth to any New York Publishers.

AGENTS ALL ORDER THIS

E. C. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, N. Y.

IMPORTANT.—This Advertisement WILL APPEAR but ONCE. If you will Get up a Club of Ten Subscribers to our Magazine and send us $40.00, for each Subscriber, we will send you a WATCH, the Magazine One Year, and Engraving of GEN. GARFIELD PRESIDENT. FREE from trouble, and each person in the Club will get the Watch, Magazine and Engraving we offer

oct22-1t

WATCHES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

OUR TWO DOLLAR WATCH.

It is the common practice of the Gold and Silver refiners of England, France, Germany and Switzerland to purchase from the Manufacturers of their respective countries, all the gold and silver Watches which have been unclaimed for the purpose of gold and silver refining. The works are then sold to a celebrated watch firm who have made a specialty of this business. This firm place the works in the cases of their faithful workmen who set it to work and put them in as good condition as possible. These watch cases are of every variety of ornament, some of them being very fine and perfect time keepers, others not quite so good, but average. The good, the bad and the indifferent are then watched, regulated, and accurately the best value for the money ever offered. The cases are strong white metal, open face, plain polished, with stem winder and stem set. Movements as you are sure in every case to get your money's worth, and in most cases a great deal more than the trifling sum asked. In some cases you are sure to get a splendid time-keeper. We have put the price right down to a mere trifle, and will send a watch by express for Two Dollars. Two Watches by express for $3.75. SPECIAL. This will not appear again. Remember, this is a bona fide offer. Send money at risk, for You Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents. Two Watches by express for Three Dollars. Send Post Office Order or Registered Letter. NOTICE:—We will send an Watch by express for One Dollar and Fifty Cents to any part of the United States. Cut this out and show to your friends or send with your own order. Your money back if watches are not as represented. Mention this paper and Order as soon, we will select the best Watches for you.

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO. 128 Nassau Street, New York.

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CANKER WORMS.

Now is the Time to Apply

Morrill's Canker Worm Destroyer or Tree Ink.

This article has received the endorsements of the leading fruit growers as the most economical and efficient preparation for the complete destruction of Fruit and Ornamental Trees from the ravages of the Canker Worm and other insects. Put up in cans, kegs and barrels to suit purchasers.

GEO. H. MORRILL & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

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THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS' —AND— MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

The Finest Exhibition,

ENDORSED AS SUCH —BY— THE ENTIRE PRESS OF BOSTON —AND— The People of New England.

The Manufacturers exhibit Products which cannot be excelled by any Nation in the Entire World.

A most enjoyable feature of this Exhibition is the PROMENADE CONCERTS, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Coupon tickets, 25 cents, admit to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Manufacturers' Institute (two separate institutions).

ADMISSION..... 25 CENTS.

oct6-4t

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PAPER.

The Methodist.

DRS. WHEELER & CURRY, Editors.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

New Subscribers for 1882 will receive the paper the rest of this year FREE. Address,

H. W. DOUGLAS, Publisher, No. 15 Murray Street, New York.

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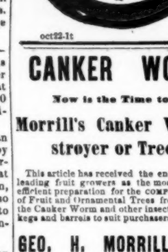
HOLLY and DEMAS BRACKET SAWS

Children's Educators and Money-Makers. Holly Bracket Saw $3, Demas Bracket Saw and Lathe $8. We guarantee either of these machines to give better satisfaction than anything heretofore offered. Boys can make more money than anything else they can work at.

One Thousand Dollars

in prizes, ranging from $25 to $200, are offered for the finest work on other machines. Prizes are so arranged that the beginner has just as good a chance as the expert. We make a special offer whereby any boy can get a

$3 BRACKET SAW FREE



With one of these machines he becomes Independent, can earn what spending money he requires, and in many instances establishes himself in a profitable business. Pay Illustrated Catalogue and Manual of Business and Inland work, address, with 1 cent stamp,

A. H. HOLLY MAN, Rochester, N. Y.

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MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, who travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and harmless, or valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

sep24-y

PUMPS! PUMPS!

Humphrey's Force and Lift Pump, the Best ever Made.

Churchill's Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,

Lamb's Rubber Bucket Cucumber Wood Pump,

Plain and Porcelain Lined.

WHITTEMORE BROS., AGENTS FOR CASADAY SULKY and OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,

Nos. 80 & 82 South Market St., Boston.

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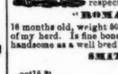
Poland China Pigs.



A few pairs very choice, res[er]v'd to ship.—One splendid boar, nearly ready for service. Sired bred with great care, and warranted in every respect.

"ROYAL DOZ," 16 months old, weight 600 pounds, is now at the head of my herd. Is fine boned, and a square built and handsome as a well bred Berkshire.

SMITH HARDING, South Deerfield, Mass.

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INVESTMENT. 10 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK OF THE NEW YORK STATE FLOUR MILLING COMPANY.

Quarterly Dividends, October, January, April and July.

For further particulars apply to

F. BARNARD & CO., 60 Devonshire Street, Boston

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BOARD FOR HORSES.

We should like to secure a few Horses to board for the coming winter, at reasonable rates for good care. We have for sale several tons of first quality ROWEN HAY.

JOHN B. MOORE & CO., Concord, Mass.

oct1-4t

Stable Manure, WOOD ASHES and other FERTILIZERS.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.

Cor. A and Congress Sts., South Boston.

W. H. DOLE.

sep17

THE NORWAY MUSICAL ALBUM.

By FORESTIER and ANDERSON.

A collection of weird, strange, and yet strangely captivating Songs and Melodies from the land of *Ole Bull*; just the music that inspired his imagination. Scores and English words. A musical novelty that will delight lovers of what is wild, rich and romantic in legend and song. Price $2.50.

GARFIELD'S FUNERAL MARCH. Fine portrait. 40 cts.

ROBERT FRANZ' ALBUM OF SONG. Old and new. Approved by the master himself. A book in which every note is a gem. German and English words. A hundred exquisite songs. $2 bds.; $2.50 clo.

HERALD OF PRAISE. For choirs and conventions. $1.

THE IDEAL, (75 cts.) By L. O. EMERSON, is the best Singing School book of the distinguished author. Admirable collect on of interesting wide-awake, effective music, combined in a practical and thorough course. Ideal success in an Ideal singing class will result from using the book.

SONG BELLS. For common schools. *Emerson.* 50 cts.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

oct8 tc

AGENTS! BOOK AGENTS! SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW by John B. Gough.

This is the best book to make money on ever offered to you. It is the fastest selling book ever published. For Father, Gov't Humor, and Thrilling Interest it is without a peer. Minister say "God Speed it." Everyone laughs and cries over it. Tens of Thousands are now waiting for it. It is the "honey-moon" book for Agents. Only $500 Invested in 1000 Agents wanted, men and women. Now is the harvest time. Exclusive territory and Special Terms Given. Get first list. Circulars to

A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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We call attention to a Wonderful Variety of Valuable Goods, PURCHASED FOR THE FALL TRADE OF 1881, And now offered for sale at Surprising Prices.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON, 55 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SUITS.

Our stocks of Suits now average vastly superior to any we have ever previously shown.

Stylish Silk Suits, $25 to $60 and upward.

Handsome Black Cashmere Suits, $18, $15, $19, $20.50, $45.

Ladies' Walking Jackets, $4.25, $5.50, $6.75 to $16.

Dressing Sacks, $5, $6, $9, $10 to $20.

Woollen Wrappers, $2.50, $3, $4 and $10 to $60.

CLOAKS.

The rich garments here shown will be highly appreciated by the ladies of Boston. Handsome Ulsters, $7, $9.87 to $15. Ulsters in, $16 to $ 0. Dolmans, $7, and $10 to $35. Fur Lined Circulars, $35, very handsome. Every article has been carefully selected.

UNDERWEAR.

We have striven to make ours the best display of Underwear ever seen in Boston. It includes full lines of the celebrated "Red Ticket" Goods, New Designs in Hamburg and Lace-Trimmed Chemises, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, Night Dresses, Dressing and Toilet Sacks (a great variety), Flannel, Cloth, Cashmere, Lace, Silk, Plush, Trimmed, Embroidered, etc.

CORSETS.

The remarkable favor with which our recent offerings of Fine French Corsets have been received is particularly gratifying. We are able to offer to our lady patrons, at a very low price, a strictly-fine, full-boned, silk-flossed, hand-made, Coutille Corset of superior style and finish, and the price is but $1.50 per pair. Also full lines of favorite Corsets from the most popular manufacturers.

N. B. Send for our New Revised Retail Price List.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON, 55 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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HARRISON'S STANDARD BURR STONE MILLS.

IMPROVED 12-INCH STANDARD GRINDING MILL.

Grinding capacity per hour, two to twelve bushels; weight three hundred pounds; price, $85. This mill is especially adapted for small grist work, farm and family use, plaster, feed dealers, grocers, drug and spice manufacturers, and as a middlings grinder, for one to five RUNS OF STONE, it is unequaled. It is a matchless grinder, of its size, for any purpose.

Be sure and inquire into the merits of these mills before purchasing elsewhere.

Send for our Catalogue and Price List. Address

ESTATE OF EDWARD HARRISON, New Haven, Conn.

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ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut & Octaves; 8 Sets of Reeds. CELESTE—Vox Humana, Knee Swells, Grand Organ, Etc. Only $65. 8 Knee Swells, Unexcelled Six Years. Sent on trial. 40,000 sold. Not one Dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. $65

sep3-ow6t

A Square Offer

BY AN OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM. READ AND ACT!

We want one Hundred Thousand new subscribers before January 1st, 1882, and we fully expect to get them, for we give a larger and better paper than any other publisher, and more valuable and desirable Premiums, for less money. We appeal to every reader of this paper to read and consider this advertisement carefully, set aside your prejudice, and then go to work among friends and neighbors. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is the Oldest, Cheapest and Best Family Paper in America. It has a large corps of able writers, the whole page is paper, folded, cut and bound. It comes every week, and contains more interesting reading than any four One-Dollar publications.

WHAT WE GIVE AWAY!

FIRST. For One Dollar, if received before Dec. 15th, we will send THE POST one week—double-sized and as a premium give 100 pieces of Choice Music, or The Only Instantaneous Guide to the Piano, Organ, or Melodeon, with eleven pieces of music, which enables anyone, without previous knowledge or practice to play any of the popular airs on the instruments named, at sight. This statement may seem incredible, but it is absolutely true. This is not a worthless chart, costing a few cents, but a system entirely new, and different from anything heretofore produced. It is pronounced invaluable, and all we claim for it, by Teachers, Professionals, and over 5,000 purchasers. No experience or musical knowledge necessary. A few minutes' practice with The Guide, and ordinary common sense, enables any child or person to play airs at sight. Remember, this Guide and Eleven Pieces of Music every yearly subscriber gets. The Guide and One Hundred and Eleven Pieces of Popular Music! Watches we give to Club Raisers only. A few minutes' time is all we ask to send us a 6-months trial subscription, and we hope you will be able to accomplish so much. We will send a club, get valuable premiums, and your own paper free. Your neighbors are all friends, tell them about it. Get up a club among your friends, tell them about the splendid Premiums, and you will secure them before you realize it. Your neighbors are all friends, you will like the paper, and be delighted with the Premiums. As these offers are limited to Nov. 25th, you have no time to lose; as this advertisement will not appear again, cut it out, and don't lose sight of it for one day.

All yearly subscribers will receive the paper for the full time paid for, from date of receipt in January, 1883. Remittances should be made by post-office money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

Address, The Saturday Evening Post, 726 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

oct22-

SPECIAL FEEDS For POULTRY And CATTLE.

Animal Meal, or something to Make Hens Lay.

Is made of fresh meat, fresh bone, dried and ground to a sweet meal, which feeds out greatly, sanitating egg production, and a healthy condition. Trial Bags, 15 lbs., 50 cents; 30 lbs, $1.00; 100 lbs., $3.00.

Hawker's Ground Oyster Shells made from shells, thoroughly washed, and reduced to the proper size for feeding. This supplies the lime, and is a substitute for bone, being cheaper. 25 lbs bags, 30 cents; 100 lbs, 75 cents.

Hawker's Bone Meal for Cattle, made from carefully selected bone, reduced to a meal—white, clean, and perfectly sweet. Many farmers claim that the feeding of bone meal prevents abortion in cows. If your cattle are gnawing boards or old boots, it is an indication that they require bone to assist a vast of their system. 10 lb. Bag, 50 cents; 100 lbs, $3.00.

Circulars, giving particulars in full, mailed free. Address

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., 43 Chatham Street, Boston. 3 Park Row, New York.

oct15-tf

Great Bargains.

For sale, at a great bargain a DWELLING HOUSE in good repair, situated on "Sandy Neck in Barnstable, with ten acres of[f] ed meadow Land, suited to the culture of the Cranberry. More than 100 barrels of raspberries were harvested fro[m] less than two acres of the land adjoining the House. It affords a rare chance for a laborer of small means, as the whole will be sold at a low price.

—ALSO—

A DWELLING HOUSE, partly finished, with about 40 acres of Land, known as the Hadaway Farm in Barnstable, about 15 minutes walk from the Post-office. This will be sold with the rights to a beautiful fresh water pond containing 3 acres, which has been successfully planted with Black Bass. It is admirably adapted to the wants of a sporting gentleman—or a farmer desirous to engage in the culture of the strawberry or vegetables for the market. It will be sold low, and terms made easy. Address

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aug13-13t

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Parker's Hair Balsam.

Restores Color and Beauty to the Hair. Prevents Dandruff and Hair Falling. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures Scalp Diseases & Baldness. $1.00 and $1 size. Large Saving by Buying Dollar Size.

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Many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the grandest Blood Purifier and the best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, & diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver & Kidneys, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Chills, Fever & Ague, Dropsy, Piles, Consumption, Worms, Colic, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancer, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Back or Loins, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Diseases of the Bladder, Nervousness, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Blood Poisoning, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Diseases of the Skin, Humors, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Lungs, Throat, Skin, Bones, Muscles, Joints, and all Diseases arising from Bad Blood, Broken Down Constitution, Impure Air, Malaria, Poisonous Exhalations, Change of Climate, Life in New Countries, Sea Voyages, Hard Times, Exposure, Intemperance, Indiscretion, Dissipation, Habits, Excesses, Secret Diseases, Effects of Mercury, Minerals, Poisons, Over-Work, Worry, Anxiety, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases. Don't suffer another day, but get a bottle of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC to-day. It may save your life. Thousands have been saved by it. Don't wait until you are entirely prostrated before using it, but if you feel that you are sick, or even if you are not feeling well, use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC at once. It will build you up, and give you new life and vigor. Don't delay, but go to your druggist and get a bottle of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC to-day. Large Bottles, Regular Size, $1.00. Prepared at the Laboratory of Hartford Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

oct8-4t

AGENTS WANTED for MARY CLEMMER'S Sparkling History of the Twenty Years of Public Life of JAMES A. GARFIELD. LIFE AND DEATH OF GARFIELD. It portrays the wonders, mysteries, attractions, secret doings of the Ladies of the White House, and is every where selling like wild fire. It includes 448 fine illustrations with portraits of *President and M

The Poet's Corner.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE DUXBURY PILGRIMS.

BY THOMAS W. SILLOWAY.

I.

Two hundred years and more have fled,
Since, to the mansions of the dead,
That latest Pilgrim sire went down,
Exchanging cross for heavenly crown.
Through that long corridor of time,
Still comes an influence sublime,
Inspiring men to duty to bless,
Those Pilgrims for their faithfulness.

II.

Though there remains but scanty trace,
Of sainted Brewster's dwelling place,
Those poor remains as soon as found,
Transmute that spot to hallowed ground.
In fond embrace of mother earth,
In valiant Standish's christian hearth.
Thither, like friend, doth constant come
Old Ocean's fervent requium.

III.

On "Captain's Hill," whose fame *he* lent,
Rise, sentinel-like monument!
Come, genial zephyrs, round it play;
Alternate; gales from neighboring bay.
But hill, nor monument combined,
Are lasting as the G d-like mind.
As rising sun a star obscures,
Transcending; only soul endures.

IV.

In distant, wild, neglected place,
Which ancient leaning stones do grace
Reposing there; as needs it must,
Lies that dear Pilgrim mouldering dust.
But "dust thou art, to dust return,"
Should make no earthly pilgrim mourn,
For, to no mean neglected grave,
E're goes a soul the dear God gave.

V.

What joys ecstatic! Who can tell
Of grand emotions that do dwell
In Pilgrim spirits, as again
They visit oft those haunts of men?
Where, later pilgrims, wandering round,
Go o'er their consecrated ground;
Pleased to behold a simple trace
Which they have left on nature's face.

VI.

Some narrow path perchance they trod,
While they were travelling on to God.
Or, climbing hill they climbed of old,
Now classic by their story told.
View humble spot, to them a home,
In their new wilderness alone.
Resigned to thus secluded be,
On fertile cliff, by restless sea.

VII.

O! earnest Pilgrims; blest of God,
Show later ones the paths ye trod,
How, on that hill, and by the shore,
Ye drank, and never thirsted more.
When mortals of this other time,
Pilgrim-like, worship at your shrine,
May they like you, by heaven's behest,
Believe and enter into rest.

Ladies' Department.

NEEDLE AND THREAD.

"An old bachelor?" said Honora Maywood.

"That's what he told me, just in so many words," said Mrs. Pennypacker, who stood on the threshold of her best room, with her head tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and a hair-broom in her hand, wherewith she gesticulated, after a tragic fashion, as she talked, while Miss Maywood, tall and slender as a wild lily, stood in the hall, with a roll of music under her arm, and her slight figure wrapped in a shabby black mantle. "And he's willing to pay my price, cash, every Sunday night. Never attempted to beat me down a penny, if you'll believe it, my dear."

"He drinks only English breakfast tea, and he wants his pie-crust made with the best Alderney butter, instead of lard, as is good enough for the other people; and he must have ventilators to all the windows, and an open grate, instead of the base burning stove; and—I hope you'll not be offended, my dear—but he particularly dislikes a piano."

"Dislikes a piano?" said the little music teacher, reddening in spite of herself.

"And he says, says he: 'I hope, Mrs. Pennypacker, that there is no piano in the house. A piano,' says he, 'plays the deuce with my nervous system, with its everlasting tum, tum!'" These were his words, my dear. So my dear, I'll be grateful if you won't mind doing your practicin' until he's out for his daily walk—from 1 to 3, just as regular as the clock."

Miss Maywood looked piteously up in the landlady's face.

"I will do anything to oblige you, Mrs. Pennypacker," she said, earnestly. "I have not forgotten how much I am indebted to you, both in actual money, and in kindness, which money can never repay."

"My dear, don't say a word," said Mrs. Pennypacker, hastily. "You've been sick, and you've got a little behindhand, and it's quite natural you should be a little low spirited now and then. But you mustn't get discouraged. And you're quite welcome to stay on here, until you're able to settle up your little account."

Honora Maywood sighed as she thought how often her little advertisement had been inserted in the daily newspapers, without attracting the least notice from the world of patrons and pupils. There were so many "capable music teachers, willing to give lessons at moderate prices," nowadays, and how was any one to know how sorely she needed the money?

And, as the time crept on and no pupils came, Honora began to ask herself seriously whether she should go out in some menial capacity, or stay genteelly at home and starve.

"Clothes, ma'am."

Honora started from her reverie as the washerwoman's stumpy little girl banged herself, like a human battering-ram, up against the door, with a preposterously large basket on her arm.

"Yes," said Honora, coloring. "I'll them down, Sally. But I—I'm afraid it isn't convenient to pay your mother to-day."

"Mother didn't say nothin' 'bout the pay," said Sally, wiping her forhead with a whisk of her feet. "I was to leave the clothes, with her 'umble duty, and she 'oped they'd suit; but it was that dump on Monday and Tuesday as starch wouldn't stick. And she 'opes you'll excuse all mistakes, as they'll be done better next time."

"I dare say they are quite right," said Honora, with a little sigh, as she marveled at this unexpected access of courtesy on the part of her Milesian laundress.

But when Sally had stumped off down stairs, her flapping slippers beating a sort of tattoo as she went, Miss Maywood took off the fringed towel that covered that basket of clothes, and gave a little start.

"Shirts," said Honora, "and socks, and turn-over collars No. 16, and great big pocket-handkerchiefs, like the sails of a ship, and white vests, and goodness me, what does it all mean? Mrs. Mulvey has sent me some gentleman's wardrobe by mistake. I must send these things back at once."

But then Miss Maywood looked down at the articles thoughtfully.

"I never had a brother," mused Miss Maywood, "and I can't remember my father; but of this I am quite certain—if I had either one or the other, I should thank any girl to mend their dilapidated wardrobes, if they looked like this. And Mrs. Mulvey can't send before night, and unfortunately I've nothing to do, so I'll just mend this poor young fellow's clothes, whoever he may be. A half-starved theological student, perhaps, training for the Polynesian Islands; or, perhaps a newspaper reporter, or a pale clerk, under the skylight of some dry goods house. At all events he is worse off than I am, for he cannot mend his own clothes, and I can."

And the smiles dimpled around Honora Maywood's little rosebud of a mouth, as she sat down to darn holes, sew on tapes, and insert patches.

"He'll never know who did it," said Honora to herself, "but I dare say he'll be thankful; and if one can't get a chance to do a little good in this world, he ought not to grudge one's time and trouble."

And as Honora stitched away, she mused sadly whether or not she ought to accept a position which had offered itself of assistant matron in an orphan asylum, where the work would be almost unendurable, and the pay next to nothing, with no Sundays nor holidays, and a ladies' committee, consisting of three starched old maids, to "sit" upon her the first Friday of every month.

"I almost think I'd rather starve," said Honora. "But dear me! starving is a serious business, when one comes to consider it face to face."

Sally Mulvey came back, puffing and blowing like a human whale in about two hours.

"Mother said she sent the wrong basket," said she, breathlessly.

"I thought it very probable, Sally," said Miss Maywood.

"And mother's compliments," added Sally, "and she can't undertake your things no longer, Miss Maywood, 'cause she does a cash business, and there ain't nothing been paid on your account since last June."

Honora felt herself turning scarlet.

"I am very sorry, Sally," said she. "Tell your mother I will settle my bill as soon as I possibly can."

Sally flounced out of the room, red and indignant, like an overcharged thunder cloud, and poor little Honora, dropping her head on her hands, burst into tears.

* * * * *

"Pretty girl that—very pretty," said Mr. Broderick, the old bachelor, to his landlady.

"Do you mean——"

"I mean the young lady boarder of yours that I see on the stairs now and then," said Mr. Broderick. "Nice figure—big, soft eyes, like a gazelle. Didn't some one tell me she was a music teacher?"

"That's her profession," said Mrs. Pennypacker. "But there ain't many pupils as wants tuition, and poor little dear, as has had but a hard time of it."

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Broderick. "What fools women are not to have a regular profession! If I had a daughter, I'd bring her up a self-supporting institution."

And Mr. Broderick disappeared into his room, in the midst whereof stood a girl with flapping slippers, a pretentious shawl and a bonnet which had originally been manufactured for a woman twice her size.

"Who are you?" demanded Mr. Broderick.

"Please, sir, I'm Sally—the washerwoman's Sally!" was the response.

"And what do you want here?" said Mr. Broderick.

"Please, sir, I've come to bring your things," said Sally, chattering off her lesson like a parrot. "And, please, sir, her 'umble duty, and she 'opes they'll suit, but it was that damp and muggy Monday and Tuesday as starch wouldn't stick; and she 'opes you'll excuse all mistakes, as they shall be done better next time, sir—please, sir."

"Who mended 'em," demanded Mr. Broderick, whose hawk eyes had already caught sight of the dainty needlework upon his garments.

"Nobody mended 'em," said Sally. "And mother she says it's easy to see as the new gent is a bachelor, on account of the holes in his heels and toes, and strings off his dickeys."

"I can tell you who mended 'em," said Mrs Pennypacker, "for I see her at it, and pretty clear—Miss Maywood! And says she, 'I don't know whose they are, Mrs Pennypacker; but,' says she, 'they need mending—and a kind action never comes amiss.' No more it does, sir, Lord bless her!"

"Humph!" said Mr. Broderick; "she's right—no more it does. And she's a regular scientist at the needle, is Miss Maywood. Just look at that patch, Mrs. Pennypacker! 'Euclid's Geometry' couldn't produce a straighter line or truer angles. See the toe of that stocking! It's like a piece of Gobelin tapestry. That's the way I like to see things done!"

And Mr. Broderick never rested until he had been formally introduced to Honora Maywood, and thanked her with equal formality for the good offices she had unwittingly rendered him.

* * * * *

It was a golden October evening that Honora came down into the kitchen, where Mrs. Pennypacker was baking pies for her eccentric boarder, with the crusts made of the best Alderney butter instead of lard.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Mrs. Pennypacker; "what a thing it is to be an old bachelor."

"He won't be a bachelor much longer," said Honora, laughing and coloring as she laid her cheek on the good landlady's cushioning shoulder.

"What do you mean?" said Mrs. Pennypacker.

"He has asked me to marry him," said Honora, "after only two weeks' acquaintance. He says that a girl who can mend stockings as I do needs no other test. And he says he loves me; and—and—"

"Well?"

"I almost think I love him!" whispered Miss Maywood.

And so the problem of Honora's solitary life was solved, all through the magic influence of "Needle and Thread."—*Selected.*

AN INFLATIONIST'S DISCOMFITURE.

A cobbler, an idle, dissolute fellow, who plied his trade in a certain village near which passes the main line of the Great Western Railway—then lately constructed—used to spend a great part of his leisure time which meant that portion of the twenty four hours not actively employed in eating, sleeping, or tippling—in sitting on a fence watching for the trains. When one iron monster had gone thundering by, he was content to sit there, doing nothing, thinking nothing, and waiting listlessly the two or three hours which elapsed before the next was due, for, as we have said, the railway was a novelty in these parts then. One day, as he lounged there, idly turning over a fourpenny piece in his pocket, the thought occurred to him to place it on the rail, and see what effect would be produced by allowing a train to pass over it. A man is proverbially careless of his last coin, especially when his prospects of getting another are somewhat hazy, so without any further reflection, this son of Crispin put the money on the shining rail. The clank and roar of a luggage train were already audible in the distance, and he waited the result with some curiosity. On come the engine, slowly labboring, and puffing heavily with the immense weight behind it. The wagons rattled past and were gone. Could that be his fourpenny bit? Why, it was expanded to the size of a sixpence, and looked so much like an old and well-worn specimen of that coin that—Yes; he resolved to try it—quietly of course, not to incur unpleasant consequences. Wending his way to the village ale house, he called for a pot of that refreshing fluid, and tendered in payment the metamorphosed four-pence, which in its value at par, so to speak, would have been the exact equivalent for the beer. Nothing felonious about that, as far as external appearances went, certainly; though, when twopence change was received and accepted, a vista opened before his mind's eye. It was no longer a dream engendered by luggage trains and trust in fortuitous combination with a solitary four penny bit, but a *fait accompli*. Fifty per cent. on all available capital for life, easily realized with no risk, without fail. Here was a discovery! He went out of the beer shop; feeling already like a moneyed man.

We have spoken of the four penny piece as his pocket was conceived; but the reader is not to assume that it expressed the sum total of his worldly wealth. Mrs. Crispin, who was rather a shrew, always laid violent hands on her husband's cash when she got the chance, which was not often, and contrived to keep a small reserve fund for household expenses, and for the purchase of leather and implements for the working thereof when necessa y. This little store h contrived to extort from her by vague and magnificent assurances of an immediate increase to be effected through some mysterious agency the nature of which nothing would induce him to reveal. For three whole days he kept comparatively sober, and having pawned such items of the furniture as he could contrive to smuggle out of the house when his wife's back was turned, he found himself possessed of nearly five pounds in ready money. It was a sore temptation to pass by the red-curtained bar of the public house with such an amount almost throbbing in his pockets; but he resisted manfully; and walked to a neighboring town to change the larger coins, little by little for those small pieces, which now appeared to him to be the embodiment of all that was desirable in the coinage of the realm. At last the exchanges were negotiated in full, and charged with four penny pieces to the extent of several pounds, he was ready for the grand experiment.

That it must be performed at night was plain, since it would never do to be seen engaged in such a task by any of his acquaintance. There would be no difficulty about this, however, as the down express flashed by forty minutes after midnight. At the witching hour, therefore, when all the village slumbered, Crispin stole off to the scene of action with his bag of silver and a lantern, and having carefully arranged the coins in two rows, half on one rail and half on the other, clambered up to his accustomed perch on the fence, and awaited the arrival of the train with a beating heart. A whisper in the air—a tremor of the earth—a rumble a roar, a shriek—a delirium of fiery eyes, thunder, lightning, and earthquake—a whirlwind of steam and dust—two red lights disappearing in the distance!

He dashed up the bank with his lantern to secure his newly minted sixpences, but——They were gone! Not a vestige of one remained. Whether the greater speed had anything to do with it—whether there was any greasy composition on the tires—or whether the enormous friction, produced by the long and rapid journey had heated them till they were adhesive in themselves, was never explained; but certain it is that every groat of the cobbler's fortune had gone to silverplate the wheels of a railway engine.—[*Chamber's Journal.*

"NEARNESS OF THE BELOVED."

TRANSLATED FROM A POEM OF GOETHE.

I think of thee when golden sunlight shimmers
Over the sea!
When in deep wellsprings opal moonlight glimmers,
I think of thee.
When clouds of dust upon the roads are playing,
Thy form I see;
At evening when soma step the bridge is swaying,
I think 'tis thee.
I hear thee when the murm'rous fountain's making
Sweet rustling sound,
And in the woods, too, though no noise be breaking
The silence round,
I am with thee; though space from thee divide me,
Yet thou art near!
The stars will set, the stars shine out beside me
Would thou were here.

IRISH MATCHMAKING.

Nearly every one has heard of Shrove or Matchmaking time, though few really know to what extent it is carried on in the south of Ireland. A few particulars and some instances of the "matches"—for such is the name that proposed marriages go by—may not be uninteresting to those unacquainted with the custom.

"Shrove-time" begins after Christmas, and ends on Shrove-Tuesday, or the day before Ash-Wednesday; as during the ensuing seven weeks of Lent, no marriages are celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church. About three weeks before Lent is the busy time for the "matchmakers." These are men who make it their business to find out the fortunes of, and get suitable partners for, all the eligible young people of both sexes for many miles around. Sometimes they are remunerated for the transaction, but far oftener they carry it out for mere pastime. Thus, when the well-to-do parents of a marriageable son find themselves getting on in years, and unable to look after their farm and all connected with it, they tell their boy that he must take a wife, and straightway send for their friend "the matchmaker." The old people, in such cases, are quite content to give up the farm to the son, seldom asking anything beyond their support, and a seat in the "chimney corner" in the "old home" for the rest of their days.

The son who thus obtains possession of a house and farm is considered well off; therefore the girl he marries must have money equal, or nearly so, to his, or cattle wherewith to stock the land. When everything has been arranged between the parents on both sides, the day for the marriage is fixed, and the marriage made up for the priest, who generally gets from eight to twelve, though sometimes as much as fifteen or twenty pounds. The young people may meet once or oftener, before they are married, but sometimes they see each other for the first time only at the altar.

Near the village of G——, lives a man named Mike S——. He is one of the principal matchmakers in the neighborhood. I know him personally, and have often heard him speak of some of the "matches" he had made, or was about making. The last few years not having been so good as usual for farmers, the weddings were not on the same large fortunes in most cases were small. One of the best for this season—and over which Mike was very busy—was the marriage of a farmer's daughter whose fortune was one thousand pounds. The young man "spoken of" for her had a fine house, thirty milking cows, twenty yearlings, and "as fine a pair of horses as ever were put to a plough." But that's not all," said Mike; "he has besides a brand new thrashing-machine!"

Mike was very indignant over another match he had made, and was obliged, through "the maneness of the ould people," to break it off again. "They actually," he said, "wanted to make the young people feed some hens for them; and shure, when I saw them so stingy, I says to the girl: 'Don't yourself higher than to enter the family!' And she took his advice.

On another occasion when the aspiring bride and bridegroom met for the first time at the altar, the latter surveying his intended, was shocked to find that she possessed only one eye. "Faix," said he, "I will marry no girl unless all her eyes are there."

When in the shop of the principal miner in our village this Shrove, I asked if she had many bridal bonnets to make. "No, indeed," she answered. "There's a girl of the Scanian's getting married to-day; but I made her bonnet two years ago." "How was that?" I asked. "Well," she replied, "they were on the way to the chapel, when they had a difference, and the match was broken off; but, like a sensible girl, she kept the bonnet, and now it comes in handy enough." Perhaps one of the most curious of these extraordinary matches is the following: There was a marriage arranged, and the friends were invited to the wedding. The party, am unting to the occupants of some half dozen cars and a few horsemen, started for the chapel. Just as they arrived at the door of it, the father of another girl came to the bridegroom and offered him his daughter with ten pounds more fortune than he was getting with the one he was "promised to." "Done!" said the ungallant bridegroom; and straightway broke off the former match, and married the girl with the most money.

The two things in the neighborhood not quite complete without Mike. He is a very extraordinary fellow, and gets into so many quarrels, that, as his wife expressed it to me, "he would have been hanged over and over again but for the master." He lives on a wild moor surrounded by bogs. A near neighbor of his having got married through his influence, Mike, in duty bound went to the feast. As the night wore on, the excitement of dancing, combined with a plentiful supply of liquor, began to have a bad effect on our friend, until at last he could contain himself no longer; and snatching a kettle of boiling water from off the fire, he turned bride and bridegroom and all the guests out of the house and hunted them over the bog.

The eatables provided on such occasions are plentiful and wholesome. Cold meat of any kind, it is considered an insult to offer. Everything must be hot. The fowls are generally captured, killed, made ready, and cooked, during the absence of the priest at the chapel. Bacon is a favorite dish; and a leg of mutton is held in greater repute than roast beef. Sometimes a "barm-brack," or large currant loaf remarkable for its size and abundance of fruit, is ordered from the baker, and forms, as "wedding-cake," a conspicuous addition to the table. This "Shrove-tide" I saw a wedding-feast spread. At each end of the table was a huge piece of bacon. Down the centre of the table, beef, mutton, and the produce of the poultry-yard were largely represented. Several decanters full of wine, and bottles of whisky, were placed on the table. On a smaller table, tea, eggs, &c., and the "cake" were laid out. This was a small and quiet wedding, the ceremony taking place as early as nine o'clock in the morning.

I must not omit to note, however, that punctuality on the part of the bridegroom—and sometimes even on that of the bride—is by no means invariably observed. I will give one instance which happened this "Shrove-tide." The wedding was fixed for ten o'clock A. M. The bride came, but no bridegroom greeted her. She waited all day, till quite late in the evening, and still he came not. Late that night a message arrived from him to say he would be at the chapel after first mass next morning. Next morning, faithfully came the expectant bride again; but again she had to wait for the dilatory bridegroom. At length about seven o'clock in the evening of the second day, the tardy lover appeared; and though many brides would, after such a trial, have lost patience forever, not so with the faithful Irish lass. The priest did his duty; and the two went away as happy as their own loves and the plaudits of their cheery neighbors could make them.—*Selected.*

FINDING HER BABY BY TELEGRAPH.

When the first Ohio and Mississippi passenger train from the Union depot arrived at the Relay yesterday morning, the conductor stepped off with a crying infant in his arms. Seeing Special Officer Hannifan he said: "Here is a baby without a mother; take it." Mr. Hannafan took the infant, a bright little cherub, but it cried awfully, and the officer took it into the depot to see what the depot master was going to do about it. "Why," said the depot master, Mr. Whitney, "here is a despatch from a woman at the Union depot asking for her baby."

It appears that a woman got aboard the O. and M. train at the Union depot, St. Louis, with her baby. The train not starting, and she having no ticket to go to her destination, she asked a fellow passenger if she would have time to get off and procure one before the train started. Being answered in the affirmative, she stepped off, leaving her baby in her seat. Before she returned from the ticket office the train had pulled out and gone on its way through the tunnel and over the bridge. The mother was, of course, greatly distracted, and let it be known about the depot. She at once telegraphed over to the Relay depot, and in reply she was informed that the lost baby had already arrived and was in the hands of the benevolent Hannifan.—*St. Louis Republican.*

HOW WEBSTER STUDIED LAW,

[Charles T. Congdon in New York Tribune.]

At Fryeburg Mr. Webster read if not for the rest of his life, at least good, solid books, such as "Adams's Defense of the American Constitution," "Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History," "Goldsmith's History of England," and he borrowed and read also "Blackstone's Commentaries." He committed to memory Fisher Ames's celebrated speech on the British treaty. He studied law in the old way, "hardest books first, and last much time." He brushed up his Latin and translated Horace "into poor English rhyme." Even then he fished and shot and rode without a companion. "I loved this occasional solitude," he says, "then, and love it still." He was partial to it, because "when thinking is to be done one must of course be alone. No man knows himself who does not thus sometimes keep his own company." In a note Mr. Webster mentions that the argument in the Dartmouth college case was mainly arranged during a journey on professional business from Boston to Burns able and back; that John Adams's speech was composed, not in Philadelphia, but in Massachusetts in a New England chaise. The address for Bunker Hill was, in great part, composed in Marshpee brook.

In 1804 Mr. Webster narrates that with money he was "heinously unprovided." He went to seek his fortune in Boston, and with his usual generosity found a school for his brother Ezekiel to keep. He, when he had earned a little, sent for Daniel to come and study law. The summons was obeyed. He knew hardly anybody in Boston, but then he "was sanguine and light-hearted." He found a place in the office of Mr. Gore, who had just returned from England. He managed to get into the presence of that great man and explained his circumstances and his wishes. He said that he could write to New Hampshire for letters of recommendation; but Mr. Gore, at the end, answered pleasantly: "My young friend, you look as if you might be trusted. You say you come to study and not waste time. I will take you at your word. You may as well hang up your hat at once; go into the other room; take your book and sit down to reading it, and write at your convenience to New Hampshire for your letters." So Daniel Webster became the pupil of Christopher Gore! It was a notable conjunction. Something was sure to come of it. Certainly a good deal of hard legal study came, for men were not turned out then ready-made lawyers in a few weeks or months, as they sometimes are now. No student now goes, as Mr. Webster tells us that he did, through Coke or in man, and hence M. Galtier was able to get his results more certainly within a short period. Having succeeded so far, he is now justified in undertaking the more protracted series of observations which experiments upon the canine species will involve; and this he proposes to do. Experiments of this nature are not without a serious risk, and admiration is almost equally due to the courage and the intelligence of the experimentalist.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ALBUM LINES.

When President Garfield was a young professor, he wrote these lines in a young girl's album:

If the treasures of ocean were laid at my feet,
And its depths were all robbed of its coral and pearl,
And the diamonds were brought from the mountain's retreat,
And with them were placed all the wealth of the world—
Not silver nor gold, nor the spoils of the sea,
Nor the garlands of fame that the world can bestow,
But a purified heart that from sin is made free,
I would ask for thee, friend, on thy journey below.

Hiram, Jan. 3, 1857. J. A. GARFIELD.

Biographical.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

[Boston Journal.]

None among he many illustrious names associated with the early history of our republic—other than that of Washington—should inspire an American breast with a greater decree of patriotic enthusiasm, or cause the American heart to beat with a more zealous ardor for the cause and perpetuity of true Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, than that of Lafayette!

While access can readily be had in our libraries—public and private—to more extended memoirs and biographies, it is hoped that this limited sketch of this illustrious man may not be unacceptable to the readers of the Journal, and that it may in some measure serve to keep alive and stimulate the admiration already awakened by those more extended works.

The subject of the present sketch, Marie, Jean, Paul, Roch, Yves, Gilbert Motier, Marquis de la Fayette, was born under favorable auspices in the year 1757, at Chavagnac, in Auvergne. He was educated at Plessis College at Paris. He inherited a large fortune from his parents, who, as well as other of his connections, were of high rank and had great influence at court.

At the early age of seventeen years he was joined in matrimony with the daughter of Count d'Ayen and grand-daughter of the Duke of Noailles. At the age of nineteen years he entered the army as officer of the guards, and was stationed at Metz in 1776 with his regiment, in which he was Captain of Dragoons. The commandant of the garrison gave a dinner to the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, then on a visit to Metz. At the dinner-table conversation turned upon the American colonies and their Declaration of Independence, and was of such a disparaging character that the young Marquis was deeply stimulated to espouse the cause of American liberty, and availed himself of the earliest opportunity privately to advise his bankers of his purpose. He then conferred with the American Commissioners, then in Paris, but they attempted to dissuade him from his design. But he was not to be turned from his deliberate judgment and it was his duty to go to America. Obstacles thrown in his way only increased the fervor of his zeal. Finally the commissioners told him plainly that they had no means at their command by which to give him a passage to America. He replied to them that such a desperation of affairs in America made a greater necessity for giving them assistance, and that he would purchase a ship for himself and companions, and give them to undera and that he was in earnest and that nothing should deter him from offering his personal services to the American Government.

Accordingly he negotiated for a vessel, and caused it to be secretly fitted out at Bordeaux, and averted suspicions as to his purpose by visiting friends in London. Avoiding Paris on his return, he went immediately to Bordeaux. But learning that the British Ambassador had learned his designs, and that the Government had demanded his arrest, he sailed in another ship to Spain; but having been overtaken by an order from the King of France to report himself at Marseilles, under pretence of compliance he returned to France. The King's order was evaded, and instead of going to Marseilles, he went to Bordeaux, where his own vessel was ready, and immediately set sail for America.

Prior to his leaving for London his friends and relatives became aware of his intended voyage to America, and his purpose of offering to serve in the army of the Revolution; they did everything to deter him from ni project, severely censuring him for what appeared to them a wild scheme. But his wife had imbibed largely of his enthusiasm, and even urged him to follow his conviction of duty, and to proceed in the execution of his worthy enterprise.

Notwithstanding his high connections, and the facilities which position and fortune gave him for enjoying a life of ease and splendor, he welcomed the sacrifice, and embarked for America, only three years after his happy marriage, to join our forces in the war of Independence.

After a long and stormy voyage he and his compeers in this embassy arrived in American waters and landed in the night near Georgetown, S. C., where, at first, they were taken for a part of the enemy; but afterwards they were hospitably entertained and conveyed to Charleston. With high military zeal he raised and equipped a body of men at his own charge, immediately after his arrival, and entered the American army, eager for the fray. He fought valiantly as a volunteer under General Greene at the battle of the Brandywine in 1778, and was wounded in the leg while standing dismounted. He, however, again appeared at the battle of Monmouth, in the same year, with the distinction of commanding all the advanced detachments, which honorable position would naturally have fallen to General Lee from seniority of rank; but as the plans of the Commander-in-Chief were not approved by Lee, Washington put the young Marquis in his place.

From the time of his first introduction, Lafayette by his intelligence, sauvity and ardent zeal for the success of our cause, won the confidence and esteem of Washington, who tendered to him every act of hospitality and intimacy which circumstances enabled him to bestow.

After returning the thanks of Congress and obtaining from that body a furlough, Lafayette returned to France, where by his address he won the majority of the Ministry to his proposals, and succeeded in getting an armament of land and naval forces to aid the cause of the United States. He returned to America in April, 1770. His importunity and disinterestedness in behalf of his republican friends in American was so intense, and his success so complete with the French, that the old Count de Maurepas, who was then Prime Minister, said one day in council: "It is fortunate for the King that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, as His Majesty would be unable to refuse it."

The French armaments under General Rochambeau having arrived, Lafayette was placed in command of Washington's vanguard, where he remained at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781. The capitulation of Yorktown followed, and, on the peace with the mother country, General Lafayette returned to France.

Once more in his native country the star of his glory was still in the ascendant. He was elected a member of the Notables in 1787. In 1789 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, and ordered and assisted in the demolition of the Bastile. In this same year, at Versailles, he saved the Royal family from the outrages of the mob and put them under the protection of the National Assembly. In 1790 he made proclamation of the "sacredness of the right of insurrection," and was foremost in the establishment of the club of Feuilans. This was the year of the adoption of the constitution by France, to support which Lafayette took and subscribed the required oath.

In 1792 war was declared between France and Austria, and Lafayette was placed in command of one of the armies to guard the frontier. And just here a cloud came over his path. The Jacobins were opposed to and hated him. He was burnt in effigy on account of a carefully disseminated and spreading suspicion that he had connived at the attempted escape of Louis XIV, and his former popularity seemed to be on the wane. By agitation and violence the Jacobins succeeded in having him denounced in the Assembly as an enemy of the nation, and a motion was made for his arrest and trial, but was lost by a vote of nearly two to one. The reign of terror soon followed, and a commission issued for his arrest. Now was the time for strategy. Placing the army in a position to be free from danger on account of his absence, he saved himself from immediate harm from his countrymen by flight, and crossed the frontier, hoping to gain security in Holland. But on the same sigh he was arrested by the Austrian patrol, was recognized, and ultimately imprisoned by the Austrain Government in a damp and loathsome cell in the citadel of Olmutz, with the threat that he should never see daylight beyond the prison walls.

After suffering for a long time from confinement, poor food and severe indignities, the military physician advised the Government that Lafayette would die unless he was allowed to go out and breathe the fresh air. The reply of the official was, "He is not sick enough yet." But on account of the manifestations of indignation on the part of European powers, he was allowed to ride out in a carriage accompanied by two soldiers. A physician and an American tourist planned a rescue of Lafayette, which was partial y successful; but through a misunderstanding as to the road he was to take he was rearrested and was treated with greater severity until about three years of imprisonment had elapsed.

Lafayette's faithful and beloved wife had been imprisoned in Paris during the reign of terror; but having obtained her liberty, after the downfall of Robespierre, went to Vienna with her two daughters. She petitioned the Emperor Francis and obtained permission to share the imprisonment of her husband, after much and importunate entreaty. There the family remained together for nearly two years. Finally, Napoleon I, at the head of his victorious army, secured his freedom after a total imprisonment of five years of suffering, mitigated only by the presence of those who were nearest and dearest to his heart.

Under all circumstances, however, Lafayette maintained a conscious consistency as a lover of constitutional liberty. When Napoleon, appointed from liberty, he voted against the Consulship for life. After the battle of Waterloo he protested against a Dictatorship. In 1818 he was returned Deputy for the deparment of De la Sarthe, although he had repeatedly attempted to withdraw from public affairs, to enjoy himself at his estate at La Grange.

In 1823, our country being deeply impressed with a sense of deep obligation to France for its aid in our struggle for independence, and in particular to Lafayette as a joint founder of American liberty in connection with Washington and Franklin, Congress, after due considerat on of the matter, requested President Monroe to extend a formal invitation to General Lafayette to visit the United States, and to tender a ship-of-the-line to convey him hither. The invitation was tendered early in 1824, and was accepted, with the exception that the Government vessel should not be detailed for this service, he preferring to take a packet from Havre. He arrived at New York, and landed August 15, 1824, where—as in all other cities and towns he afterwards visited, he was received with unbounded distinction and enthusiasm by all classes of society without regard to religious or political proclivities. The newspaper press was profuse in chaste laudation of the guest of the Nation, and in expressions of homage to the man to whom our country owed so much.

Lafayette's visit to Boston is fresh in my memory. The city authorities had obtained for his occupancy the mansion house of the late Hon. Samuel Dexter, at the corner of Beacon and Park streets, in close proximity to the spot of my birth and early training. The mansion had already been furnished and decorated in elegant sumptuousness for his reception. During his stay I often saw the General as he entered or alighted from his carriage at the door, and noticed the stiffness of the leg which received the shot in his early military campaign in America.

Gen. Lafayette was a man of large frame, above medium hight, of masculine features, but a kindly look and bearing. At his public receptions he was dignified, but free from hauteur. He held a reception for the citizens in the Doric Hall, State House, Aug. 26, 1824, where hand-shaking was a prominent feature, and it was a matter of just pride to engage with the great multitude who eagerly assembled to avail themselves of so inspiring an opportunity.

Madam Scott, the widow of Captain Scott, had for her first husband the illustrious John Hancock. When a young lady she was present at the battle of Lexington. She afterwards saw Gen. Lafayette, and a pleasant acquaintance was formed, and she entertained him in 1781. When the General visited Boston in 1824, Madam Scott was viewing the procession from a balcony, and when the General's carriage was passing he recognized her, rose in his carriage and saluted her, receiving from her a reciprocal salute of recognition.

During Lafayette's stay in Boston there was one continuous gala. Triumphal arches, processions, illuminations, speeches, serenades, military reviews, all came in as parts of the joyous entertainment of the brave man who had so unselfishly given of his substance and personal services for the liberty of our country. He had also shown great generosity to the people of Boston especially; for instance, when a great conflagration occurred at the South End, threatening the town, in 1787, he voluntarily contributed £350 sterling to the relief fund.

From Boston the General made occasional detours to towns in the vicinity, to visit old friends or comply with special invitations from persons of wealth or distinction. One particular visit of this kind was at the elegant country seat of S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., at Bolton, Mass., where he was sumptuously entertained. He also visited every State in the Union, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm and the most generous hospitality. By invitation he returned to Boston in 1825, to assist in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle fought on that spot in the war of the Revolution. Daniel Webster delivered the oration on the occasion. By invitation Lafayette also met the two Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts in joint convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was addressed, in behalf of the State authorities, by the late Governor Levi Lincoln.

Soon after, arrangements were made by the United States Government to convey the guest of the nation to his native land, and a new frigate was launched and was christened "*Brandywine*," in compliment to the General for his eminent services at the battle bearing that name. In due time the vessel sailed, and the friend of America reached his home in safety.

After Lafayette had returned to France, Charles X. instituted a series of unconstitutional violences and ordinances, which brought out Gen. Lafayette in opposition; and although seventy-three years old, in 1830, with the enthusiasm of his early life, he became Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, and the advocate and supporter of the citizen king. After he was permitted the satisfaction of seeing Louis Philippe recognized as King of the French, he retired to domestic life. He died in 1834, at the ripe age of 77 years, and his remains were said, at the time, to have been deposited in the cemetery "*Pere la chaise*;" but if this was the case, it was only a temporary sepulture, as authentic accounts fix his resting place in the cemetery of *Picpus* in the *Faubourg St. Antoine.*

Although the present generation may not be permitted to see his face, it is becoming in all, old and young, to enshrine the memory of Lafayette in our affections with that of those apostles of liberty, Rochambeau, Baron de Steuben, Baron de Kalb, Kosciusko, Count Pulaski, Baron de Rosenthal and others from foreign nations, who generously came from their homes abroad and rendered most distinguished and valuable services in the war of Independence. Especially is it to be hoped that the young men of our land may emulate the principles which urged those noble specimens of humanity to such self-annegation and sacrifice to diffuse liberty and enfranchise the oppressed.

It may be remembered by some of the older citizens of Boston that, by request, Hon. Edward Everett delivered an eulogy upon Lafayette in Faneuil Hall, Sept. 6, 1834, which was by its eloquence well calculated to keep alive the gratitude of the generation then on the stage for the man who had done so much for our country.

May the centennial celebration of the battle of Yorktown fan the flame of gratitude to Lafayette, and all the other foreign allies who assisted our country in its early struggles for national existence, not forgetting the humble grenadiers and chasseurs who helped to storm the redoubts of the representatives of the people who were once our enemies, but whose successors are now—we trust—our inalienable friends!

PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THE TREATMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

[New York Medical Record.]

It is, we believe, the general verdict of the profession that the late President received all the aid which medical science, intelligently applied, could furnish. Looking back upon the case, even with the light of the autopsy before us, it is impossible for any one to say that any different mode of treatment would have saved the patient's life. And furthermore, we may claim that medical art prolonged for months a life which might otherwise have ended in a few days or weeks. We believe that this can be truthfully said, and that it will be echoed and indorsed by the medical profession. In reviewing the case from an autopsical standpoint, it is quite easy to offer criticism. The stubborn facts of a post-mortem always stand out in bold relief against decisions rendered ante-mortem. But it must be recollected that there were peculiar difficulties in the case. They are best appreciated by all who have had experience in the treatment of gunshot wounds. However greatly we may regret that, in view of the great public importance of the case, a correct opinion as to the course of the ball was not made at the beginning and was not proven at the end, it is quite difficult to see how the error could have been avoided. There were no symptoms during life to point to the locality of the ball. But even, at the worst, as proving that the surgeons never knew during the life of the patient where the ball was located, there is nothing to show that in consequence of that error the patient suffered. The ball itself, by being firmly encysted, became harmless, while the canal cosed all the tracks and had its origin seemingly in the comminution of